The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

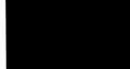
No. 10,33 SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton..	28th April
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell..	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4109	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	2909	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2232	500	J. Reeves ...	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2021	450	R. G. Murray ..	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3145	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze..	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	5th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. C. Babot	19th ,,
KHEDIVE	3893	600	F. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Barlow	16th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued

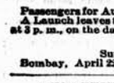
	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and 10th of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	£ 500 including wines.	I Class ..	£ 520 including wines.
II do.....	340 with food.	II do.	350 with food.
III do.....	150	III do.	155

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Mand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 80
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	115	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. F. RUBATTINO & CO.'S

EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
a. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,294	450	8th May.
a. s. ORION (new)	G. Malnorich	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages. Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
a. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	th July.
a. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
a. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd May.
a. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	2nd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

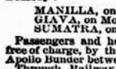
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 13th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	2,270	400	9th June.
HISPANIA	Jas. Laird	3,390	500	22nd do.
ROUMANIA	Jas. Harris	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1880. Agents.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.

S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Marmagon, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
Agent, s. s. Pearl.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 29th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 1,937 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, & Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, 12 a. at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertakes the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1882 Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	5-12
Do. Imperial Pints	,,	5-0
Do. Pints	,,	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

THE Undersigned are now well supplied with this preparation, and have made special arrangements for continuous shipments from the Makers. They recommend it as THE BEST PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.

Tin, 7 annas—Dozen Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet not otherwise obtainable. Refreshes the brain and counteracts the depressing effect of hot weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CAUTION.—The term "Hair-Douche" now pirated by other advertisers was coined by the undersigned and strictly applies to their preparation only. The full name "Equatorial Hair-Douche" has been registered and cannot be pirated.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' WINES.

THE following carefully selected Wines are guaranteed as of excellent quality and are ...ally recommended for Invalids and Con-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
THE IMPERIAL BOMBAY
TRINOPTICON DIORAMA
ON THE MAIDAN.

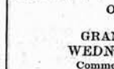
GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH APRIL
Commencing punctually at 9 p. m.
THE ZULU WAR.

New Comic Scenes, Mechanical Effects, and Specialties. Reduced prices for this night only.
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4.

Plan for Seats at SOUNDY and Co.

Proprietor, S. N. BHEDWAR, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER, VOCALIST, & LECTURER—DENBIGH NEWTON.
OFFICE:—2, Bell Lane, Fort.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



THE S.S. "CLAN LAMONT," 2,100 tons, will sail positively for Liverpool on THURSDAY, the 27th inst.

Passage money.....Rs. 450
She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1882. Agents.

SNOW VIEW TEA GARDEN.
PALANPUR P. O. KANGRA VALLEY.

OWING to the large amount of postage stamps received by the proprietors of the above garden since issuing their advertisement in this paper, they are compelled to decline further payment in this form for samples, which will in future be sent by value-payable parcel post.

TO BE LET, on Cumbala Hill, from 1st June next, the two storied BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumbala Hill, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens and Adams. Gas and water laid on. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

A BAZAAR

FOR the Sale of FANCY NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 27th and 28th April, from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. at the "RETREAT," BELLASIS-ROAD, on behalf of the LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE S. P. G.

A. LEDGARD.
Bombay, 24th April, 1882.

CAUTION.

TO PREVENT servants from cheating and re-filling empty boxes with inferior and adulterated TEAS, purchasers are requested to see our TRADE MARK on both sides of the boxes before opening them. COLONEL HAWES' KANGRA VALLEY MONSEMBAL TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for purity and excellence of flavour, that we think it needless to say anything beyond recommending them to such as have not tried these superior Teas.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
Sole Agents,
No. 22, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elph. Circle, Bombay.—"We have much pleasure in stating that the ... that machine, made 'Sewing-machine' ... purchased from you has given me great satisfaction, and I can highly recommend it.—F. A.,' Lanowli."

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED, a DRESS-MAKER who can cut and fit well. Moderate salary. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this office.

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—SAMPLE BOXES may be had from Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE, No. 1, Marine-lane, next to the old Scottish Cemetery, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES, with Pots, Pans, and Piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Piano by Schiedmayer in thorough order and perfect tone. Price Rs. 475. Apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

45 Rs. per month: furnished rooms with board at the Bombay Total Abstinence Boarding Establishment, Apollo-house, Fort, entirely under new management.

FOR SALE, a new SODAWATER MACHINE complete, No. 1, by Barnett and Foster, London; also complete appliances for making Sodawater. Apply by letter to "E. C.," care of this paper.

EXTRA SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.—A purely vegetable preparation. Delicately perfumed with essences distilled from the choicest flowers. Price 8 annas and Re. 1 per tin. B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC BIDDING CANCELLED.—The SHOP next door to Mrs. Jacob Hunt's having been TAKEN by Mr. E. J. Brandon (watchmaker) the lease of the premises by Public Bidding is cancelled, and will not take place on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

ON VIEW, Hon'ble Sir MICHAEL WESTROPP'S valuable household furniture, piano, horses, carriages, &c., at Malabar Hill.

BALMAIN'S LUMINOUS PAINTS.—Stock just received. Catalogues, &c., sent on application to C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

TO BE LET, at a sacrifice, two desirable OFFICE ROOMS in Meadow-street. Furnished or unfurnished.—Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN BOOKKEEPER, must have good character and be quick at accounts. Apply "G. K.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJI DORABJI & Co., Timber Merchants, dealers in Teak, Pine, and other woods. Office, 33, Gilder-street. Depot and Works, Tank-bunder.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket, Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The Australian Horses expected by us have arrived, and we solicit an early inspection of the same. C. STEPHENS & Sons.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s. s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½" Rs. 8-8 per 100; side and end Arch and Sconce, Rs. 9 per 100; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each cask, only Rs. 9-12 per cask. Casks sewn in canvas and dammered to prevent waste in transit, 8 annas extra.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the best, the simplest, and the most durable. Have won the highest awards and have the largest sale in the world. For cash or monthly payments. Head office, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FIDO'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON COOKING STOVES and KITCHEN RANGERS with Boiler combined. The undersigned Agents for the Patentee receive orders for the above, single and double acting. These Stoves are used in one of the largest Hotels in India. 50 to 60 per cent. saving in fuel. Messrs. SWIFT & FARROW, Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE roasted under experienced supervision, 14 annas per lb., 22, Apollo-street and 23, Rampart-row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackarel, Oysters, Pilchards Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoine, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, &C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best japanned canvas	...Rs. 27, 30, 33, 36.
,, ,, ,, Extra stout	,, 36, 39, 42.
GENT'S DULL CANVAS, wear hards, patent spring Locks	,, 54, 58, 60.
LADIES' LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNKS	,, 40, 51, 58.
LADIES' BASKET TRUNKS, light and strong	,, 45, 60.
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	,, 30, 34, 38.
VADE MECUMS, fitted with 3 distinct compartments	,, 40, 44.
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, self-closing, the best made	,, 50, 60, 70, 95.
STEEL TRUNKS, large and strong, very useful	,, 25, 30.
AIR-TIGHT CASES, best London-made	,, 24, 28, 30, 35.
GLADSTONE BAGS, best black hide	,, 36, 40, 44.
,, ,, stout tan hide	,, 42, 52, 56.
OXFORD PORTMANTEAUS, extra wide, 2 Locks	,, 12-8, 14-8, 16.
HIDE HAND-BAGS	,, 20, 21, 25, 28.
HIDE HAND-BAGS, wide mouth	,, 5-12, 6-12.
BAGS for soiled linen	,, 72, 95, 150.
FITTED TOILET BAGS, Gent's	,, 75, 100, 150.
,, ,, ,, Ladies'	,, 9, 10-8, 12.
COURIER or CASH BAGS	,, 6-8, 9-8, 12, 13.
DECK CHAIRS, strong and well made	,, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 4.
RUG-STRAPS, a large assortment	

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR HOMEWARD BOUND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE, NEVEU and Co. beg to announce that they will RETIRE from the business now known as "Aux Villes de France," and from THIS DATE will offer the whole of their well-known stock of superior goods at a REDUCTION of

40 PER CENT.

OFF THEIR PRICES (MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES).

ALL MUST BE SOLD.

During the sale, doors open at 8-30 a.m., and close at 6-30 p.m. sharp.

ALL REMNANT HALF PRICE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

40 per cent. Discount will be allowed for Cash upon delivery of goods.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers and the public in general that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.

Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete	Rs. 20 to 25 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, with Noseband complete	from Rs. 25 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits	Rs. 12 to 14 0

WHIPS.

Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts	from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection	from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock	from Rs. 7-8 to 18 8

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the QUANTITY OF OPIUM required for the supply of Government Depots in the Bombay Presidency from the 15th June, 1882 to the 31st July, 1883.

The Opium must be delivered at the Custom House, Bombay, in quantities as requisitioned for by the Collector of Customs. Each lot must be so delivered within seven days from the date of its requisition.

Tenderers should forward samples of Opium (each sample must be at least one-half pound in weight) of the qualities they undertake to deliver and of each of the ages stated below:—

Opium at least (1) one year old;
,, ,, (2) two years old;
,, ,, (4) four years old and thoroughly dry and suitable for the Kathiawar Market;

and should state the prices per half-chest of 70½ lbs. avoirdupois at which they undertake to deliver as much Opium of each, or any, of the ages mentioned and equal in quality to the samples of corresponding ages deposited with the Collector of Customs as may be requisitioned for by the said officer within the period above-mentioned. Full power is reserved to the Collector of Customs to reject any Opium offered in satisfaction of his requisition without assigning any reason for such rejection.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in the event of the Tenderer not completing and executing his contract before the 15th June, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, and should be delivered along with the samples of Opium referred to in them at the Custom House, Bombay, on or before the 25th May, 1882.

Information as to the quantities of Opium purchased on Government account in each of the last three years may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Opium Branch at the Custom House Bombay. No guarantee is given by the undersigned as to the quantity of Opium that will be requisitioned for during the period above-mentioned.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Lanowli, 16th April, 1882.

FOODS.

OF THE FINEST QUALITY FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Mellins Food	...Bottle Re. 1 and Rs.	1 12
Nestles Milk Food	... Tin ,,	1 4
Hard's Farinaceous Food	,, ,,	0 12
Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food	,, ,,	0 12
Maltine and Preparations	... Bottle ,,	2 0
Kepler's Ext. Malt	... ... ,,	2 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	... Tin ,,	2 8

Extracts of Meat and Chicken, our own manufacture, very fine.

Epps' Cocoa ...Pound Re. 1-4, Half pound Rs.	0 10
Chocolate, by the Compie Coloniale Vanille ... ... pound ,,	2 0
Extract of Coffee and Chicory, Bottle to make 15 Imperial Pints of Coffee ... ,,	1 0

And all other forms of Nourishment for the sick Room.

Ten per cent. Discount on One Dozen of any of above.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE strong point in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

The undersigned believe that they have contrived the best system of filtration and charcoal treatment yet employed; and their arrangements for bottle cleansing embraces specially constructed machinery which secures perfect purity in the bottles previous to use.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	
Lemonade	,, 1 0
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

LONDON telegrams quote Consols 101⅜, French Rentes 118¼, Indian Sterling Loan 102½, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85½, and 4½ per cent. 91½. Bar Silver is as before, viz., 52 3-16d.

Linseed is again quoted dull, and Calcutta to arrive *viâ* Cape is given at 46s. 6d., which is a fall of 1s. per quarter. Poppy-seed is quoted to arrive *viâ* Canal 43s. 6d., *viâ* Cape 44s. 9d.

The National Bank of India is reported to pay no dividend for the past half-year, and has besides had to take £24,750 from Reserve Fund to pay for losses. From London it is also reported that the Skin sales opened yesterday, and that the sales of Goats were slow and prices 2d. lower. The total number of skins offered was 2,018,000.

COTTON in Liverpool was quiet; Surats freely offered; and sales 12,000 bales, prices as before.

In America receipts were 7,000 bales; Spots 12⅛, and July futures down 3 points, viz., to 12·49.

The Manchester Market is quoted quiet, but steady.

Our Cotton Market here has again been depressed, and sales are reported at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 under yesterday's rates. There has been some business done in the better grades at these lower prices, and we hear of sales of Broach at Rs. 228, Dholeras Good to Fine at Rs. 194, and Oomras Good to Fine at Rs. 195. The lower grades are very much neglected.

EXCHANGE.—In this we can quote no alteration since yesterday, and very little business is being done. We therefore quote as before:—

	Demand.	3 months.	4 months.
Banks	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 15-32d.

	3 months.	6 months.
Credits	1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 11-16d.
Documents	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Francs..........	217	219

After 15th May 1s. 8½d. and 216½f. for 3 months' credits.

Government Paper is quiet and unchanged: 4 per cent. at 101⅜, and 4½ per cent. at 108¼. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 99.

Spinning shares are dull and drooping, and there have again been considerable falls in many of the companies. In other shares there is little or no alteration. Bombay and Burmah have been done at Rs. 2,490.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for Liverpool *viâ* Canal are quiet, and the s. s. Petriana has accepted 33s. 9d. for ready cargo.

By Canal to Marseilles a steamer has fixed 2,000 tons at 37s. 6d., freight payable at port of discharge, and 50 tons concession.

By the Cape there is a very good demand for shipment, but very little tonnage available.

For Liverpool ready iron ships ask 52s. 6d. to 55s.; wooden ships, 50s. The County of Selkirk, for May loading, is booking at 50s.

For London the Eastern Chief asks 50s.

For Bremerhaven the Bridgwater has engaged at 55s.

For Havre re-lets have been done by the Abyssinian at 55s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	20	12½	2 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	745
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

ombay Saw Mills ..	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	145x. 130d.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,490
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..................	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90	420
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,075
Ringe Gold Mining [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	900
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	985
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
iaiser-i-Hind Gold Mning Co. Limited..	42,000		5	..	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chiltern, 832 tons, Captain W. Goodshall, sailed yesterday for Aden with a telegraph cable.

THE barque Fathe Salem, 618 tons, Captain H. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cannanore (8th April) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Kerel Turk, Senior Apothecary Roache, Major F. C. Nicolas, Mr. G. Peck, one warrant officer, Mr. Shaik Abdool Satar, one native officer, and 107 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Fathe Salem	Jones	Cannanore, April 8.
	Venetia (s)........	Daniell	Trieste, March 28.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Punjaub (s)	Clark	Persian Gulf.
	Chiltern (s)	Goodshall ..	Aden.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim ..	Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April			
23	Malda (s)..........	....	Calcutta and N. P.
	India (s)	......	Calcutta and N. P.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 31 Bisson, F. G. Boat, from Suez.
31 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
April 9 Irene Morris, ss, Burgess, from Cardiff.
11 Marchesa Yacht, ss, Ross, from Suez.
12 Arago, ss, Jones, from Jeddah.
12 Everest, ss, Douglas, from Akyab.
12 Ancona, ss, Stead, from London.
12 Dragon H. M.'s, ss, Hulton, from Red sea.
12 Nizam, ss' Clement, from Calcutta.
13 Ashford, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
13 Cathay, ss, Robbre, from Bombay.
13 Hartlepools, ss, Stranghan, from Akyab.
13 Orient, ss, Hewison, from London.
13 Eclipse, ss, Palmer, from Akyab.
13 Vespasian, ss, Higginson, from Rangoon.
13 Hector, ss, Billinge, from Liverpool.
14 Roumania, ss, Harris, from Bombay.
14 Lombard, ss, Hulton, from Bombay.
14 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
14 Amalfi, ss, Franzen, from Hamburg.
14 Merkara, ss, Hay, from London.
14 Hartville, ss, Battram, from Rangoon.
15 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
15 Daphne, ss, Doncich, from Bombay.
15 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Zanzibar.
15 Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Powell, from Bombay.
15 Rhodora, ss, Gamon, from Bombay.
15 Amsterdam, ss, De Ridder, from Batavia.
16 Sestos, ss, Tilmouth, from Bombay.
16 Anadyr, ss, De Marcelle, from Marseilles.
16 Coventina, ss, Stephenson, from Pondicherry.
16 Espana, ss, Pedro, from Liverpool.
16 Yoxford, ss, Meadows, from Akyab.
17 Yangtse, ss, Pellegrin, from Shanghai.
17 Lusinda, ss, Care, from Akyab.
17 Elsie, ss, Gilmour, from Bassein.
17 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
17 Snaresbrook, ss, James, fram Akyab.
17 Chioggio It G. Boat, ss, Basso, from Assab.
17 Spark, ss, Wilkinson, from Rangoon.
17 Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
18 Prinz Heinrich, ss, Hofmann, from Manilla.
18 Cosmopolitan, ss, Mills, from Rangoon.
18 Westwood, ss, Bromley, from Rangoon.
18 Abissinia, ss, Govino, from Genova.
18 Helios, ss, Lazarich, from Trieste.
18 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

12 Marchesa Yacht, ss, Ross, to Colombo.
12 Arago, ss, Jones, to Bombay.
12 Everest, ss, Douglas, to Malta F. O.
12 Ancona, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
12 Nizam, ss, Clement, to London.
13 Ashford, ss, Andrews, to Liverpool.
13 Cathay, ss, Robbie, to Venice.
13 Hartlepools, ss, Stranghan, to Malta F. O.
13 Orient, ss, Hewison, to Australia.
13 Eclipse ss, Palmer, to Malta F. O.
13 Vespasian, ss, Higginson, to Venice.
13 Hector, ss, Billinge, to China.
14 Roumania, ss, Harris, to Liverpool.
14 Lombard, ss, Hulton, to Dunkirk.
14 Merkara, ss, Hay, to Calcutta.
15 Irene Morris, ss, Burgess, to Bombay.
15 Amalfi, ss, Franzen, to Australia.
15 Daphne, ss, Doncich, to Trieste.
16 Rhodora ss, Gamon, to Liverpool.
16 Amsterdam, ss, De Ridder, to Amsterdam.
16 Seates, ss, Tilmouth, to Marseilles.
16 Anadyr, ss, De Marcelle to Shanghai.
16 Coventina, ss, Stephenson, to Marseilles.
16 Espana, ss, Pedro, to Manilla.
16 Yoxford, ss, Meadows, to Liverpool.
17 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
17 Yangtse, ss, Pellegrin, to Marseilles.
17 Lucinda, ss, Care, to Malta F. O.
17 Elsie, ss, Gilmour, to Malta F. O.
17 Snaresbrook ss, James, to Port said F. O.
17 Spark, ss, Wilkinson, to Malta F. O.
18 Hartville, ss, Battrrm, to Portsaid F. O.
18 Prinz Heinrich, ss, Hofmann, to Liverpool.
18 Cosmopolitan, ss, Mills, to Malta F. O.
18 Westwood, ss, Bromley, to Malta F. O.
18 Helios, ss, Lazarich, to Bombay.
18 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HAROUR.

Dragon H M's, ss, Hulton, from Red-sea.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Zanzibar.
Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Powell, from Bombay.
Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
Chioggio It G. Boat, Basso, from Assab.
Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
Abissinia, ss, Gavino, from Genova.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—3 cases spirit brass lamps, Geo. Jenning and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sunrise (s)—75 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 17 packages glassware, Cassam Ameer; 25 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 50 cases paint and 200 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 25 drums turpentine, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Hughenden (s)—1 case medicines and 2 cases perfumery, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Ancona (s)—12 casks zinc sheets, Bhimjee Poonja; 56 cases portwine, 18 cases liquor, 48 casks cider, 19 cases stott, and 173 cases pale ale, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—150 barrels sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—30 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Chasca—150 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.
Bean Uman—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cape Comorin—200 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Muskota—115 tons old iron, Rajaram and Tyebjee and Co; 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Grampian—100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Shreckerson Balmacoon; 200 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Clan Lamont (s)—51 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Pharos (s)—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 16 bales cotton, Chimmram Jaisraj.
Merton Hall (s)—474¼ cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 43 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vussonjee Purshotum; 69 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mathew Bedlington (s)—1,068½ cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum; 800 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 110 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 40 bales cotton, Vulljee Soonderjee; 35 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 50 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 649½ cwts myrabolams, 800 cwts wheat, 799½ cwts linseed and 125 bales cotton, Dewjee Nanjee; 55 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass.
Petriana (s)—16 tons bones, Hudson and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Darlington (s)—12¼ cwts heerabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 92½ cwts ramputree, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8¾ cwts fishmaws, Alladin Babool; 3 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 82½ cwts sandlewood, Joosub Jumall.
Deccan (s)—10¾ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1,425 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 401 bales cotton, The P and O. Co.
China (s)—2,998¼ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 225 cwts olibanum, Damodur Khattow; 50 cases mango chutney, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum ann Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 510 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Wilton (s)—1,999¼ cwts groundnuts and 2,004 cwts gingellyseed, Wolkart Brothers.

FOR PORTSAID.

Sicily (s)—15,000 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgwater—800 cwts linseed, Ralli brothers.
Daylight—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmarree (s)—1,500 cwts linseed and 76 cwts nuxvomica, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Empire (s)—1,866 cwts rapeseed and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon, and Co.
Irene Morris (s)—400 cwts bones and 2,126 cwts wheat, L. Singer and and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Abyssinian—267 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.
Regent (s)—390 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co; 1,000¼ cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sunbeam (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Naples (s)—800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—2,240 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,800 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tenedos (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—50 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sapphire (s)—50 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co; 200 beles cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Manilla (s)—134 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 140 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Manilla (s)—300 cwts coffee, 40 cwts googal, 3¼ cwts ooplates, 17 cwts patch leaves, and 48 cwts coolangan, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kerbela (s)—82 bales cotton, Jairam Damjee; 161 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Bayly, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., to join, from Poona.
Peters, Surg. Major, from leave, form Dinagepore.
Betallach, Lieut., The Buff, on duty, from Kongkong.

APRIL 24.

Nicolas, Major, R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Tanner, Col., 2nd Beloch, on leave, from Kurrachee.

APRIL 25.

Trevelyan, Major, 1st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Emgland.
Blackland, Major, Madras Army, from leave, from England.
Jopp, Lieut.-Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Powis, Surg., from leave, from England.
Monlie, Surg., from leave, from England.
Woods, Vety. Surg., on duty from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2[illegible].

Torich, Col., Poona Horse, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 24.

Tully, Surg., on duty, to Kaira.

APRIL 25.

Nicolas, Major, R. A., on duty, to Quetta.
Blowers, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., to join, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, April 26.

Members are requested to return their rifles into Head-quarters as soon as possible for inspection by the chief civil master armourer.

Members are informed that the helmets issued, by the corps are only to be worn when in uniform.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row. 26th January, 1882.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15' 1882.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BEG to announce to the public generally that Mr. A. MENIST, the celebrated OCULIST and OPTICIAN, purposes LEAVING for England shortly, but that his SERVICES will be AVAILABLE in their OPTICAL DEPARTMENT until the 29th instant.

As this is the LAST VISIT of Mr. MENIST to India, all persons affected with DEFECTIVE and FAILING SIGHT are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED to CONSULT him prior to his departure.

2, Rampart-Row, Bombay.

MANY persons are told by spectacle-sellers, who call themselves opticians, that glass is as good for the eye as Pebble. Mr. M. differs on this point, and in so doing is desirous of explaining the difference between Pebbles made from Brazilian quartz and glass. Glass does not retain its transparency when exposed to atmospheric influences; it becomes more or less turbid from some spontaneous decomposition or re-arrangement of its elements. The advantage of Pebble over glass is such, the hardness over the former which is therefore not liable to scratch in use, and being a better conductor of heat than glass. To make a perfect Pebble, its axis must be cut at right angles to the axis of double refraction; these essentials are by no means to be found in cheap Pebble spectacles, and therefore the only Security the purchaser has is to buy of an optician of repute who will be more desirous to supply the best quality Pebbles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

LECKIE—April 19, at Peshawur, Cecile Marie Katharine, the beloved child of Surgeon Leckie, A. M. D., aged ten months and a half.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Budget shows him the happy possessor of a surplus of £17,500 on the actuals of 1881. He calculated upon what he termed a modest surplus of £295,000. The modesty of that which he has actually realised leaves nothing to be desired. He would have been afflicted with a heavy deficit if the revenue on which he calculated, namely, £85,000,000, had not been exceeded by a sum of £812,500; for the expenditure, which he estimated at £84,705,000, reached the figure of £85,500,000, exactly half a million beyond the estimated revenue and £795,000 beyond the estimated expenditure. Last year there was a surplus of upwards of a million to play with, and this was got rid of by lowering the income-tax from 6*d.* to 5*d.*, the result being the conversion of the surplus into a deficit. This latter was made good by an augmentation of the duty on foreign spirits, and a manipulation of the probate and legacy duties, the result being, as we have said, an estimated surplus of £295,000 for the ensuing year. Something seems to have gone wrong with the calculations, for not only has the estimated expenditure been exceeded by some £800,000, but there has been a falling off in the revenue from alcoholic liquors of £732,000. The revenue, taken as a whole, has fortunately proved sufficiently buoyant to cover the augmented expenditure and the deficiency in the liquor duties. For the year 1882-83 the estimated revenue is £85,187,500, which is less than the actuals of the past year; and expenditure, £84,625,000. It is evident that Mr. Gladstone desires to provide beforehand for a surplus somewhat larger than £17,500 against next April. No taxes will be remitted, and there will be an increase in the tax on carriages. The estimated surplus is to be applied for the relief of local taxation—a measure which shows that the Prime Minister is not unmindful of the allurements being held out by his opponents to the distressed agriculturists.

IT is a singular coincidence that at the very time—perhaps at the very moment—when one Chief Justice was retiring and another taking his place, and while judicial changes are the most prominent subject of discussion in the Presidency, so eminent a Bombay judge as Sir Erskine Perry should have passed away in the fulness of years and honours. It would be difficult to find a more striking contrast between two men in one line of life than between the Chief Justice who is now on his way to enjoy the autumn of his days in well-earned repose, and he who preceded him on the same journey nearly thirty years ago. Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Michael Westropp were individually distinguished even among men who have presided over the judicial bench, but it would not be easy to recognise any resemblance in the traits which mark them out for pre-eminence. They may even be said to have excelled in qualities directly antithetic. While Sir Michael Westropp may have preserved to some extent the feelings and traditions of a by-gone school, Sir Erskine Perry was in his day a precursor of the lawyer of the future. Both men were not quite in unison with their respective times, but while one hung back, the other pushed eagerly ahead of his generation. Our late Chief Justice was a typical product of the Inns of Court, though in his nature the fetters of a musty training were relaxed by the exercise of strong force of character, and exemplary common sense. Yet he was essentially a lawyer. His imagination was severely bounded by his profession, and no matter what circumstances had befallen him, one would naturally expect to find him in the long run ensconced comfortably in judicial place. He lived in his profession, and for it, because nature had evidently intended him to be an eminent lawyer. Sir Erskine Perry was a man of quite a different stamp. There is no evidence that he ever exhibited any liking for law, and there is positive proof that he once made a determined effort to get rid of it. His tastes lay in a more liberal vein, and it was not till sobered by "adversity's sweet milk, philosophy," that he submitted to the proprieties of a wig and gown. His father was an enterprising journalist, and young Perry may be said to have been born with a quill behind his ear. But these were days when it was still considered "very vulgar to print," at least for a livelihood. To obtain the hall-mark of respectability he followed an expedient which has survived, it would almost seem, till the day before yesterday, of "eating his dinners" at the Temple, and, on the strength of this not very arduous intellectual feat, subscribing himself Barrister-at-law. He even attempted at an early age to acquire some knowledge of jurisprudence, but speedily abandoned it on behalf of literary pursuits. He worked hard at journalism, and bought a share in the *Examiner*, a journal started by Leigh Hunt, and supported for a long term of years by some of the most eminent writers of the day, but which (and the end must have been a pang to Sir Erskine) died "as a dog dies" only last year. During the Reform agitation of 1831-32 Sir Erskine attached himself to the "Philosophic Radicals," and became a leader among the younger Reformers. He associated himself, in what was termed the "Parliamentary Candidate Society," with a number of men whose subsequent careers show how widely human minds may diverge from a defined point. It is singular to reflect that on a common Radical platform there once assembled such men as Jeremy Bentham, Bulwer-Lytton (Lord Lytton), Daniel O'Connell, Erskine Perry, Joseph Hume, J. A. Roebuck, Colonel Perronet Thompson, Sir Francis Burdett, and others who lived to find themselves afterwards at the opposite poles of political thought. Like many of his youthful contemporaries, Benjamin Disraeli and W. E. Gladstone among others, Sir Erskine strove to enter the House of Commons. He did not succeed, and the Reform agitation subsiding with the passing of the Bill, he returned to his books. The responsibilities of a family led him to resume his legal studies, and a financial disaster in 1841 induced him to apply for an appointment on the Bombay Bench.

Though he had, to all appearance, abandoned his anxiety for political reform, Sir Erskine carried with him to the Indian Bench that liberal spirit which, ten years earlier, had sent him on the hustings, and which, if persevered in, might have brought him to parliamentary fame. Sir Richard Temple has recently told us the condition of India between thirty or forty years ago. In Sir Erskine Perry's time "a judicial system after a fashion had been set up," but the basis of criminal law alone was scientifically laid down. As for civil law, it could hardly be said to exist. "Regulations" sufficed for the rough and ready method by which justice was dispensed throughout the country, and in the Supreme Courts, which it must be remembered were then quite distinct from the subordinate judicial administration, the procedure was copied from the unwieldy and costly system which even at that period was a scandal to English justice. It was in Sir Erskine's favour that he was young. He became Chief Justice before he was forty, and his previous career had prevented his acquiring any of those prejudices which have thwarted the early intentions of so many law reformers. He therefore undertook his task with a free hand. How well he succeeded is evidenced by the testimony of the leading members of the community when, at the end of his relatively short career, he was about to retire to England. "I need not mention here," said the late Mr. Juggunath Sunkersett, addressing a meeting convened to found a testimonial to the retiring Chief Justice, "as it is a fact patent to all, that his very successful exertions in the cause of Law Reform have been the means of rendering justice cheap, simple, and speedy, and accessible to all classes." Dr. Bhow Dajee, at the same meeting, declared that "law procedure had been simplified, and the legal profession thrown open to the natives; and for this act alone Sir Erskine deserves the best thanks and gratitude of the people of India." There was apparently a strong sense of equity in Sir Erskine's judicial work. One can easily imagine how oppressive might have been the old English system dispensed to the natives of India by a narrow-minded lawyer. The nature of the benefits he conferred on the community by setting aside the strict interpretation of precedent is well expressed by Dr. Bhow Dajee. "He has by his extra-judicial recommendations," said the speaker, "saved from ruin several respectable native families who were involved in litigation, and whose fortunes would, in a great measure, have been completely consumed by the course they threatened to pursue—a course from which he rescued them in time by recommending them to compromise their family disputes, by referring them to arbitration, or by deciding himself in a summary manner in chambers at a very small cost." Sir Erskine's judgments may not have deserved the extreme eulogy which his admirers passed upon them; but there is no question that his "Oriental Cases" was the first serious attempt to lay down "Case law" in India. His reforms were, no doubt, distasteful to some of the old-fashioned lawyers of the day, and his general and unsparing reduction of exorbitant fees grievously offended the numerous interests vested in these contributions. To some irritation of this character was probably due the refusal of Mr. Le Mesurier, the then Advocate-General, to concur in the valedictory address presented by Mr. W. Howard in the name of the Bar. This address corroborates in the most cordial manner the testimony of the native meeting. "As the organ of a body," Mr. Howard writes, "and as representing the general feeling, allow me to say that the earnest desire you have always shown to cheapen and simplify law procedure, to facilitate the access of the poorest suitors to the Court, to put down all barriers between your judgment and the truth and morality of each case, and to dispose of all causes so comprehensively as to terminate rather than give renewed life to litigation—to which I must add, your readiness at all times to take on yourself any amount of judicial labour—have elicited as much the respect of the profession as they have, beyond all question, secured you the lasting gratitude of the community."

Sir Erskine Perry's reforming energy was not, however, confined merely to the procedure of the law courts. He was one of the most eminent pioneers of public education in India. For nine years he was the life and soul of the Education Board, and it has been said of him that he "visited and minutely examined almost every school, English and vernacular, not only in the Presidency of Bombay, but also the schools of Calcutta, Benares, Madras, and Ceylon." Sir Erskine seems to have foreseen the nature of education most appropriate to India. Of course, in this matter also, the ignorant and the prejudiced assailed him with rancour. In a series of long letters addressed to him through the medium of a local paper, he was told by some presumptuous and self-appointed representative of the Christian community that the effect of all he had done "had been more than neutralised by that piece of egregious blundering with which you have closed your career;" that "egregious piece of blundering" appearing to be in some way "that pandering to the time-honoured though God-dishonouring and man-degrading institution of caste." But in spite of the denunciations of this writer, whose views and phraseology, viewed in the light of these times, hardly leave ground for sanity, the principles of Sir Erskine Perry have formed the basis of the system which was afterwards established. By his educational work in India he undoubtedly paved the way for the admission of natives into the public service, a step, be it said, which he energetically supported on the India Council. It was his impression that the natives were pre-eminently fitted for the judicial branch, but he had doubts as to their present capacity for administrative appointments. We betray no grave secret in saying that the Home Government in over-ruling Sir John Lawrence's scheme for sending students to complete their education and pass examinations in England, and in laying down the system which now exists, have acted wholly under the guidance of Sir Erskine Perry. In all other matters relating to India Sir Erskine took a generous and patriotic view. His spirited minute on Lord Lytton's conduct respecting the cotton-duties three years ago, in which he held that "the remission of the cotton-duties at that period was most inopportune, and that the over-ruling of his Council by the Governor-General was unconstitutional, and a dangerous precedent for the future if allowed to pass unnoticed," exemplifies the sound views and thorough independence of the man. Although Sir Erskine Perry's memory is preserved in the town to which he rendered such valuable services by the "Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence," founded as a testimonial to his merits, still we have thought it befitting the occasion to recall the life and acts of a man who, besides honouring in an eminent degree the position he held, spared no effort in the great civilising work which has endeared him, beyond all his compeers, in the affections of the natives of India.

"FORSITAN," in another column, proposes to "reply to some statements made in a leading article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th instant;" and after a good deal of preliminary abuse proceeds, in his seventh paragraph, to do so. We will pass over the abuse, merely observing that we believe "Forsitan" is in error in supposing that the omission from the Rev. Mr. Mackichan's evidence before the Educational Commission of what we have characterised as a scandalous attack on the impartiality of the examinations of the Bombay University was in any way due to a feeling that the matter was one of comparatively little importance. Since we wrote on the subject we have heard, with no surprise, that Mr. Mackichan was glad to be allowed to withdraw, on his own behalf and on that of the other signatories, a charge which was received with general disapproval by all parties before the Commission. "Forsitan's" first correction, then, we accept with pleasure. It is some little satisfaction to be assured that the number of Fellows of the University who considered it becoming to accuse, secretly and in Calcutta, that institution of a constant and patent dereliction of duty of the grossest kind was not four, but three.

The reply to our next statement appears in effect to be that it is true, but that for reasons given we should not have made it. Now, we do not understand the explanation of the figures commented on which "Forsitan" repeats from Mr. Mackichan's evidence: but we do notice that neither authority goes the length of saying that the explanation makes all the difference. We did not, however, attach any special importance to a success of the Government schools which we were obliged to admit in our next para. was reversed at Matriculation. We did point out that certain schools were at the bottom of the list; and if "Forsitan" had confuted the figures for that assertion, we should have admitted our mistake. As it is, we will pass on, first dropping a tear for the school which passes 95 boys out of a hundred, and finds its percentage put down at 0. The next mistake is a purely imaginary one. We were so far from denying that the aided schools beat the Government ones at the last examination that we expressly referred to the circumstance, and asked why the admission of Government that such a result was very much to the credit of the aided schools was suppressed. The suggestion was hazarded that here, as in the lower schools, the place occupied by mission schools might be found nearer the bottom than the top of the list. We may be wrong in this: but it is obviously not the proposition which "Forsitan" controverts.

Nor does a careful perusal of our third "statement" show us anything to modify. We think it as preposterous as we did that the representatives of an institution which passes one B. A. a year, and one M.A. in twenty-five years, should complain of any modification of the Government grant per head for such students as in any way affecting the conditions under which they work. These, we think, are all the statements, which "Forsitan" notices except in terms of general commination. He can hardly be serious in the insinuation that we meant to pass off our *reductio ad absurdum* of the "unfairness" involved in the withdrawal of imaginary grants as a quotation from Mr. Mackichan's evidence, and the subject of the last para. of his letter never was a statement at all until "Forsitan" gave it that name to enable him to call it a worse one. But before leaving the subject we will correct one mistake we did make, and which we see "Forsitan" repeats. We are conscious of no hostility to missionary education or to missionary enterprise of any kind, and it was with as much surprise as regret that we were led to believe that a document fairly open in our opinion to the censure we have bestowed upon it had emanated from so respectable a body as the Bombay Missionary Conference. It is with much satisfaction that we have since heard that the letter in question, though drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Conference was not submitted for approval to the Conference, and that the railing accusations which it embodies or embodied must therefore be accepted or rejected on the authority of the individual signatories only.

WE hear by the mail that a company, to be called the Indian and Oriental Battery Company, Limited, is to be brought out this week in London to purchase the patents of a new electric storage battery invented by Mr. Sellon and Mr. Volkmar. This accumulator is believed to be a great improvement upon that of M. Faure, and if it be capable of doing all that is expected of it, the incandescent or other electric light can be provided in every house with the greatest facility, and can also be laid on in railway carriages; while electric power can be made available for working tramcars, punkahs, or for other purposes. Mr. Sellon, in describing the invention at the Crystal Palace, said that he looked forward to the construction of "cells" of masonry holding huge plates of half a ton or a ton weight storing electricity, under perfect control, and each capable of supplying thousands of lamps from one reservoir. As matters have stood hitherto, the electric light is only possible while the machinery is at work, producing a constant supply of electricity. If an accident happened to the machinery, of course the light ceased. But with the improved storage battery the needful supply of electricity can be laid up at any time and turned on whenever required. The capital of the Electrical Power Storage Company, £800,000, needed to acquire and work these patents, was subscribed in London in a few hours. The Eastern Electric Light Company will purchase of the Oriental Battery Company the right to work the patents in India.

THE report of the National Bank is a very bad one. There is no dividend, and a sum of £24,750 has been taken from the reserve fund to meet losses in Government Paper in Calcutta and Madras, consequent on the depreciation of that species of security. It is believed, however, that the worst is known, and that all losses are fully covered. The bank is now working at a good profit.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE University Boat-race is the first great event of the year noted in that calendar of racing festivals which, for pleasure-seeking Londoners, has entirely superseded the old calendar of saints' days. The ordinary Londoner may be quite unable to tell you the exact dates of Easter or Whitsuntide in any year, but ask him on what day any great race of the year is to be run, and you will find he can give you a prompt and accurate reply. For several years the Boat-race had been rowed at an inconveniently early hour and in the most unpropitious weather, and the attendance, consequently, had fallen off so much that it was supposed the race had lost a good deal of its popularity. But this year, all the conditions being favourable, the crowd of spectators was larger than ever. A mild winter and a genial spring have so quickened vegetation that the market-garden country round about Barnes and Chiswick, usually so bleak and bare-looking up to about the end of April, is now a sheet of bloom; and in walking down to the river-side, the pathway leads one through fields of wallflowers, daffodils, or hyacinths, or between orchards fragrant with apple-blossom. The wind was keen on the water, but the sun shone brightly, and English people are so used to east winds that they pay little heed to them. A favourable tide allowed the race to be rowed soon after midday, and by 12 o'clock both banks along the whole of the 4-mile course were thickly lined with eager sightseers while hundreds of steamers and barges, laden with passengers, took up their stations on either side of the river. I need not attempt to describe the race, which was won so easily by Oxford that it gave rise to no excitement; but I must say that only ill-natured people could grudge the multitude the intense enjoyment they get out of this annual outing. There is very little gambling at the University Boat-race; and the match for the championship between Hanlan and Boyd, rowed on the Tyne last Monday, was a far greater attraction in this respect, while it also displayed an incomparably superior style of rowing. But, for all that, the contest between the University crews is rightly esteemed the most important match of the year. For the students at Oxford and Cambridge are, unquestionably, the very pick and flower of the rising generation, and the example they set in their amusements has an influence, the value of which it is impossible to overestimate, with all classes of the population. Readers of Taine's delightful letters on England will remember that, when he went to Oxford, the great French critic, while admiring the stately splendour of the buildings and the romantic beauty of the gardens of that queen of cities, reserved his fullest and most enthusiastic praise for the manly spirit of the students, as shown in their devotion to that "muscular culture" which, as he puts it, supplies a wholesome vent for the superabundant sap of youth, and "blunts the senses and stills the imagination" at the most dangerous period of a young man's life. With a sigh of regret he contrasts the scene on the river during the college races with the sad and effeminate fashion in which the young men at a French Llyceum take their pleasures. It is well to recall this homage paid to muscular culture by an impartial critic at a time when æstheticism is trying to elbow athleticism out of our Universities. No one will undervalue a knowledge of art as a branch of education; but, when we speak of art in this sense, we mean art cultivated as a serious study. This is quite a different thing from that taste for surrounding oneself with objects that delight the senses which æstheticism affects, and which is only a highly artificial form of luxurious self-indulgence. In an age of refined luxury, in which the temptations to gratify the senses are only too numerous and attractive, it seems unnecessary and undesirable to teach English youth that the great charm of life is dilettantism. What is wanted for our young men is that they should engage in out-door sports which will accustom them to the hardy and simple habits of their forefathers, and maintain a vigorous English stock in spite of the corrupting influences of modern civilisation; and rowing is undoubtedly such an amusement. To excel on the river a young man must subject himself to severe discipline, and must cultivate steadfastly those virtues of courage, endurance, skill, and emulation which are essential features of a manly character. It is because of their devotion to such sports that the English race holds its own in the world; for, after all, a great nation can do much more easily without art than without muscles. We often hear quoted the Duke of Wellington's remark that the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing fields of Eton; and the same spirit, happily, still exists at our public schools and universities, as is shown by the anecdote of young Elwes shouting to another Eton boy at the battle of Laing's Neck, "Come along, we must be to the front—*Floreat Etona!*" and falling among the foremost under the fire of the enemy. It is this spirit which has given the country its magnificent and unequalled Volunteer force; and, so long as muscular culture is not despised by Englishmen, there will be no lack of cool heads and strong arms to uphold the honour of England.

Parliament has broken up for the Easter holidays after a final and angry discussion on the state of affairs in Ireland. [illegible] Government's Irish p[illegible] Liberal as in Conservative[illegible] a feeling of stupefaction rather th[illegible] prevails throughout the country in conseq[illegible] the apathy with which the Administration t[illegible] the commission of the most appalling crimes in Ireland, the Ministry intended to let the House of Commons adjourn without making any declaration as to the adoption of a new policy; and Mr. Gladstone, when his hand was forced by Mr. Gorst, demanded in a petulant tone that he should be allowed a little more time in which to make up his mind what to do. Sir S. Northcote might well describe the Prime Minister's speech as alarming—despairing would hardly have been too strong a term. Conscious of the feebleness of his own case, Mr. Gladstone took up a good deal of time in painfully attempting to prove that the late Government failed to appreciate the importance of the Land League, and let it take firm root in Irish soil before the present Ministry came into power, and he became quite indignant when the Conservative leader smiled disdainfully at such an accusation. But the late Government knew how to control the Land League and keep it from doing much mischief; and Lord Beaconsfield's much-ridiculed letter to the Duke of Marlborough, on the eve of the general election of 1880, showed a perfectly correct estimate of the political forces at work under the shield of the Land League, and the necessity for employing all the resources of the Empire to overcome them. It is notorious, on the other hand, that the Land League grew and prospered under the patronage of members of the present Government, who spoke of its objects as legitimate, and even excused the means it employed to achieve them. Thus Mr. Healy, when denounced by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday evening for having called the English in Ireland "a gang of brigands," was able to quote in his justification the foolish observations made by Mr. Chamberlain a few months ago, to the effect that, if the English garrison were withdrawn, the Irish people would rise to a man against the Government. "What moral sanction, then," asked Mr. Healy, "had the English in Ireland except the claim of brigands?" The same outspoken member urged that, if by a constructive interpretation his language could be described by Mr. Gladstone as inciting to outrage, a similar interpretation might be put on the celebrated passage in which the Prime Minister spoke of the Clerkenwell explosion as nothing more than the tolling of a chapel bell to call the people to worship. What was this, argued Mr. Healy, but an invitation to Irishmen to go on tolling the bell, that is to say, to commit fresh outrages? There can, indeed, be no doubt that the Ministers have used as reckless language as any of the Home Rule agitators, and it is absurd for them to imagine that, because they are satisfied the Land Act has redressed all the wrongs of Ireland, Irishmen generally will abandon a profitable agitation at their bidding. On the contrary, they are quite right, from their point of view, in persevering till they get fresh concessions, and are enabled to establish the complete supremacy of Irish ideas in Ireland. So much for the plea that the present Government is not responsible for the state of things in the sister kingdom. But, wherever the responsibility may rest for the past, it is, as Mr. Forster acknowledged, the business of the existing Government to put down outrages and murders now. Mr. Gladstone, however, seems to own that he does not see his way to doing this obvious duty. He pauses to define the character of the Irish revolution, which is, he says, not political, but social. A political revolution he has force enough at his command to overcome; but a social revolution is a more subtle and insidious disease. Then he quotes "the remarkable declaration" made by the Duke of Wellington to George IV., that "if ever the time came when there was a war against rent, the Government would be reduced to extremities, and would have no resources to bring to bear against such a movement." But what the Duke contemplated was a universal passive resistance to, or strike against, rent; and, with strange inconsistency, Mr. Gladstone persistently affirms that nothing of this kind has occurred in Ireland. "The action of the Land Act," he says, "is daily quickening its extent, and laying its hold upon a continuously increasing proportion of the people," the "No Rent manifesto certainly has not succeeded," and "the payment of rent has been largely and extensively going on." The accuracy of these statements is, indeed, strenuously denied by the "No Rent" leaders, who publish in to-day's paper a list of the estates on which landlords have been boycotted; but if Mr. Gladstone is right, what becomes of his social revolution? Evidently he has only to cope with a few bands of desperadoes; and, if he cannot seize and punish these criminals, he ought to make way for men prepared to enforce the authority of the State. But the Radicals declare that he shall not resign; their programme is to compel Mr. Forster to retire, and then to propitiate the Irish peasantry by cancelling arrears of rent and releasing the suspects. They have listened, in fact, to the tolling of the bell, and are ready to concede something more to outrages; and if the bell be only tolled a little longer, no doubt they will sacrifice the Union, as well as the land of Ireland, to the malcontents. Their conduct reminds one of Mark Twain's version of Joseph's career in Egypt, when he says that if Pharaoh had only dreamed one dream more, no Egyptian would have had anything left to call his own. Let us have but half a dozen more agrarian murders, and Mr. Chamberlain will announce that the English garrison must be recalled, and Ireland left to herself.

The Americans have been making a great fuss about their countrymen who are imprisoned in Ireland; but it is clear that no Government can suffer foreigners to go about preaching sedition freely. Of course, the American suspects are entitled to as favourable treatment as is accorded to native subjects, but when they take up their residence in Ireland, they subject themselves to the law of that country, of which the Coercion Acts form part. If trial by jury be formally suspended, as it probably will have to be, American conspirators will find themselves as liable as native conspirators to be tried and sentenced to death by English judges. The outcry in New York against Minister Lowell and his English tastes and sympathies appears not to have influenced the Government of the United States; but it marks a strong popular reaction against the overstrained professions of mutual attachment between the two countries, and it is significant of future mischief that the anti-English agitation is countenanced not only by the Democrats, but by the wing of the Republican party of which Mr. Blaine and General Grant are the leaders, for General Grant at all events has hitherto always professed to make an alliance with England the keystone of his foreign policy.

Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt, after exhausting the dramatic possibilities of the stage, has startled and amused the world by rushing suddenly over to England and contracting a regular marriage with a Greek gentleman about her own age, who has recently been a member of her travelling company. Various explanations are offered of this latest caprice of the wilful and captivating actress; but the best opinion seems to be that the lady is seized with a passion for attaining social distinction in England, and that she knows the first step to be taken towards this end is for her to *ranger* herself and become a respectable married woman. Be this as it may, she has certainly succeeded in whetting the popular appetite and ensuring the success of the French plays in which she is to take part next month. She could not have advertised herself better if the marriage had been recommended to her by the shrewd Mr. John Hollingshead, at whose theatre she is engaged to play.

I must apologise for having given the India Office credit for generosity by taking it for granted that the report of Sir Richard Meade's appointment as a member of the Council of India was correct. However, no one will contest the right of Sir Ashley Eden to the vacant seat. Sir A. Eden in Bengal, like Mr. Ashburner in Bombay, has distinguished himself by his pleasant, unpretending manner, independence of judgment, and great good sense; and such men do much more good in India than far more showy administrators.

J. M. M.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. HUGHES.

THE remains of the late Dr. A. H. Hughes were interred in the Sewree cemetery yesterday morning, in the presence of a number of friends by whom his death is sincerely mourned. The funeral procession left the bungalow of the deceased at about six o'clock, and arrived at the cemetery shortly after seven. Outside the gates an escort of the 10th N. I., with arms reversed, was drawn up. The carrying party was composed of men of the 4th (Royal Lancaster) Regiment. Among those assembled round the grave were Surgeons-Major Lyon, Arnot, Pinkerton, Cody, and Weir, General Hewett, Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Manson, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Tyrell Leith, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Col. Lockhart, Mr. Spencer, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kemp, Captain Proudfoot, Major Fraser Hore, Captain Tennent, and many others. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cook, and at the close three volleys were fired over the grave by the men of the 10th N. I.

IN MEMORIAM.

(*Surgeon-Major A. H. Hughes.*)

Alas! whilst striving to alleviate,
Oh noble soul! the suffering and pain
Of weak humanity, it was thy fate
From this dark world of sadness to be ta'en
In thy life's bloom; but not ere thou didst gai[illegible]
Our admiration and affection true
For thy high character [illegible]

[illegible]

In discu[illegible] educationa[illegible] *Bombay* [illegible] and fairne[illegible] discernib[illegible]

The pro[illegible]mmission do not seem [illegible] approval. Some of their qu[illegible] might have been drawn up—perha[illegible]r. Murdoch himself;" though Dr[illegible]ident of the Commission, and not Dr. Murdoch, is supposed to be responsible for the framing of questions put to witnesses.

Half of the article consists of highly disparaging remarks upon those educational "reformers" who think that morality and religion ought to play some part in education. Their writings are stigmatised as "discreditable stuff." The Rev. James Johnston and Dr. Murdoch are apparently the chief offenders. Sir Richard Temple would also have come in for a share of the blame, but he is spared because (poor weak man!) he was put up to it by others "who had for the moment got hold of him." Even the proceedings of the Education Commission "are calculated to inspire misgivings," because they think the opinions of these educational "reformers" are worth inquiring into. Some of the questions are such that "it is a shame" even to ask them—except by way of a joke—and "spring obviously" out of an "absurd delusion." It is, perhaps, by an oversight that the late Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University escapes censure for his recent utterances, and the Viceroy also, and many other eminent persons who have managed to arrive at the same conclusions.

But what evoked this attack upon "a school of educational reformers" who seem to have "got hold" of so many leading men in India and elsewhere? We are told that "these remarks" have been "specially" prompted by "the perusal of a very remarkable letter which the friends of missionary education in this city have recently forwarded to the Commission." This statement follows the remarks above referred to, and the natural inference to be drawn from it is that this letter deals largely with the question of religious education, and makes "a determined effort to secure for its views the consideration of the Imperial Commission." Perhaps this is what *ought* to have been done; but what was the actual course taken? In a letter extending over nearly eleven pages, the religious question occupies just two short sentences at the close, and because these sentences afford no sufficient ground for the accusations which had to be made, it was necessary to bring in Sir R. Temple, the Rev. James Johnston, Dr. Murdoch, and the improper questions of the Education Commission.

It is asserted that the letter is "everything which a document submitted to the Education Commission should not have been." In one sense it may be admitted that this assertion is true. For the letter contains for the most part a mere statement of ascertained facts; and if the facts to be revealed had been what they ought to have been, the letter would not have been what it is. But are the writers to blame for this? In another column of the same issue some extracts are given from the letter itself. It cannot be pretended that they fairly represent its contents. Indeed, they seem to have been made with the sole object of supporting the statements in your leading article, and might more appropriately have been appended to it as a foot-note. I do not suppose that any of those who signed the letter would care to withdraw the statements they have made; but it may be mentioned, as showing the relative importance which they attached to different parts of it, that those extracts of which your paper contains the greater portion were omitted by Mr. Mackichan in his evidence before the Commission, whereas he incorporated in it almost every word of what you have omitted. Had the letter, or his evidence been published in your columns, your readers would have had an opportunity of judging for themselves how far the statements contained in your leading article were correct. Though in that case I venture to think the article would never have been written. Even in the extracts which are given a most strange omission occurs which can hardly be attributed to accident. In a few words omitted from the very middle of these extracts the writers state that they do not wish to criticise motives, and that the charges which they advance are not directed against Government officials personally, but against the system which makes such results inevitable. Without this explanation it is possible to give to the extracts a meaning which the writers would repudiate. By the way, four of the signatories are not Fellows of the Bombay University, as stated in your article. Only three of them are guilty of this honour.

I will now point out some of the more important mistakes contained in your article.

With regard to the "poor results" of missionary education, it is asserted, *as a generally admitted fact*, that the percentage of boys in the standards below Matriculation who pass under all heads is much lower in missionary schools than it is in Government schools. Now, both in the letter and in Mr. Mackichan's evidence, the reason for this apparent disparity are clearly explained, and unless that explanation can be shown to be false, such a misleading statement ought not to have been made. Not only are the examinations in the two classes of schools conducted on different principles and for different objects, but the respective results also are tabulated in quite a different way. Suppose that out of 100 boys 95 fail to pass under all heads one year, but manage to pass the next. In this case a Government school would be accredited with passing all the 95, while a mission school would not be allowed to count a single one of them, because they did not pass under all heads on the first occasion. The *results* in both cases would be exactly the same; but the *returns* would stand thus—Government school, 95 per cent; mission school, 0. I do not deny that *some* Government schools may show in many respects better results than mission schools; it would be strange if they did not; but I do maintain that they have no title to the "easy superiority" which has been claimed for them.

Take another statement in the article. "A similar analysis of the last Matriculation results would, we are convinced, show similar results." Would they? Let us see then! The Elphinstone High School passed 32 per cent. of the students presented by it for examination, the Robert Money School passed 47 per cent. and the Free Church Institution 65 per cent. Or, if we take the figures given in the letter, and in Mr. Mackichan's evidence, we find that at the last examination all the Government High Schools taken together passed on an average 37 per cent. of the candidates sent up; while the proportion of successful students from aided schools *for natives* was 40 per cent. The examination returns for 1880 give 40 per cent. for Government Schools and 49 per cent for aided schools. How, in the face of these figures, can your statement be maintained?

Take a third statement. "It is when we come to colleges that the flagrant irrationality of the manifesto becomes most apparent." Absolutely nothing is, or can be, produced from the letter in support of this charge, and so it must be substantiated, if possible, from some other quarter. "In the published reports of his evidence, Mr. Mackichan is represented as affirming that there are schools *and colleges* (the italics are *not* mine) in this Presidency supported entirely by private resources." Even assuming that this statement is not founded upon any "financial jugglery" (pretty phrase that!) of the missionaries, still it can only be regarded, we are told, with "unqualified astonishment;" and then follows a sharp—not to say bitter—attack on the Free Church College, which, it is said, Mr. Mackichan holds up as an example of what "private enterprise" can do, and also as "a living example of efficient education given at a minimum cost to Government." I have looked carefully through Mr. Mackichan's evidence, and I cannot find the slightest warrant in it for the statements I have quoted. They may in themselves be true or false, but they certainly were not made either explicitly or virtually by Mr. Mackichan. Question XVI in the evidence runs thus: "Can you adduce any instances of a proprietary school or college supported entirely by fees?" Answer.—"In the Bombay Presidency there are several instances. The Proprietary School, a Parsee institution, is supported entirely by its fees. The Fort High School is also self-supporting, and is a source of income to its proprietors." The Chandanvadi and Alfred High Schools are also mentioned, but it is added that they are particularly successful. Not a word is said about any college or any missionary institution whatsoever. Mr. Mackichan has left India, and so cannot defend either himself or the college with which he is connected, but it seems to me that unwarranted charges of this kind transgress the bounds of legitimate criticism.

Take one other example of these misstatements. Either Mr. Mackichan or the letter is represented as affirming that the reduction of grants for those who pass the B. A. examination "has well-nigh ruined financially the unhappy institution," viz., the Free Church College. Now, no such statement appears anywhere, either in the letter, or in Mr. Mackichan's evidence. What is stated in both is this, that the Grant-in-aid Rules which were published in 1872 were withdrawn in 1876, and new rules issued *which withdrew grants for passing Matriculation (Rs. 100 for each pupil)* and grants for teachers' salaries, and reduced by one-half th[illegible] grants for passing the F. A. and B. [illegible] tions." This was a "sweepin[illegible] and entirely at the expense [illegible] Government schools and [illegible] unaffected by it [illegible] have an a[illegible] 113 in t[illegible] pro[illegible]

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Lieut.-Gen. James Maurice Primrose, C.S.I., who commanded at Kandahar at the time of the Maiwand disaster, has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of general.

The *Daily News* publishes a report that the General commanding the Home District sent for Colonel Burnaby on his return from his balloon expedition, severely reprimanded him, and informed him that he had incurred the serious displeasure of the Duke of Cambridge. It is understood, says *Truth*, that Colonel Burnaby was sent for last week to the Horse Guards, and informed that he had incurred the serious displeasure of the authorities by his balloon trip, but that no answer was vouchsafed to the inquiry whether officers were forbidden to go up in balloons. As officers are perpetually ballooning at Chatham, it is clear that the prohibition cannot be general, and it is to be assumed, therefore, that it only applies to trips through the air to the Continent. But should not an officer be permitted to cross the Channel as he pleases? If it be forbidden on the score of danger, we shall next have an order prohibiting officers from hunting and riding in steeplechases.

A terrible outrage on a Jewish family is reported by the *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent. Three soldiers visited a liquor-store kept by Jew, and, refusing to leave, a quarrel ensued, in
he course of which the proprietor was shot, his
o sons and an infant were killed, the daughter
and her mother severely beaten, the house
undered.

correspondent of the *Standard*
Jumbo excitement has begun.
iven to land him on the only
r. Barnum has given the
40,000 dols. He has
imported for breeding
twenty per cent. of the
papers sarcastically
ive elephants, two

nts in Berlin
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visitors to in-
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ost uncompli-

second the ... of the French ... establish a distinct French influence in Egypt. In that case he would enter into relations with Arabi, and purchase his support by giving way whenever the Control and the army came into collision. Thus the *status quo* is in imminent danger of being upset, and no one can be surprised if Sir Auckland Colvin should before long become weary of assisting as a helpless spectator in the progress of intrigues over which he can exercise no control."

The Berlin correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* telegraphs to that paper :—In compliance with an understanding arrived at by the European Powers, the representative of each of them has been instructed to urge upon the Khedive the necessity of adopting a modification of the constitutional authority now in the hands of the Chamber of Notables, so as to render it conformable with the previous international agreement respecting the financial arrangements. If the Khedive or the Chamber of Notables decline to accede to this demand, the Powers have determined upon joint energetic measures to ensure protection for the interests of the Egyptian bondholders. All the Powers have concurred in the adoption of this course of action.

The first case, it is believed, of a Volunteer being pensioned is reported. Private James M'Donald, of the C Company, First Elginshire Volunteers, has been informed that he is to get 6d. a day for life in consequence of injuries received at the Royal Review in August last. M'Donald's left eye was damaged by the spike of a comrade's helmet whilst crossing in the boat from Burnt Island to Granton on the morning of the review. By the injury sustained M'Donald lost the sight of his eye.

The first eighty-ton gun was successfully lowered into the turret at Dover on April 6. The work of lifting it from the glacis of the fort and of moving it over the turret occupied a party of Royal Artillery from Monday to Thursday.

There was a duel at Monte Carlo lately between M. Lombard (ancien conseiller de Préfecture) and M. Roustan, a journalist, *apropos de politique!* Three shots were exchanged, but the guardian genius of French duellists was watchful, and no harm came of it; honour was satisfied, and a *diner fin* cemented the reconciliation.

The member of Parliament who gave notice in the House of Commons that he will oppose the bringing over of Cetewayo to England at the expense of the country is Mr. Onslow, and not Sir Henry Holland.

Mr. Horace Jones, the London City Architect, has been instructed to prepare plans for an obelisk out of the materials of old Temple Bar, to be erected in Epping Forest.

A resolution has been passed by the Kirkcaldy Liberal Association expressing regret that Sir George Campbell, M. P. for Kirkcaldy district, does not give so generous a support to the Government as they could wish in the present crisis. He does not refrain, it is pointed out, from pressing resolutions and questions which retard Government business. Sir George has replied that he would not undertake the functions or endure the toils of a member of Parliament if he were required to sacrifice his independence of opinion on all subjects, and wholly to efface himself because a Liberal Ministry is in power.

The *World* understands that the sentence of boycotting was actually passed by the Land League authorities on Archbishop Croke, after his condemnation of the "No Rent" policy, and that he has had some trouble to reconcile himself with the advanced party.

"Atlas" states that poor Mr. Arthur Herbert, whose name swells the terribly long list of Irish assassinations, was once agent to Lord Leitrim, but retained the office a very short time. A son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood where he was shot, he was made a magistrate, and that elevation possibly cost him his life. He was very distantly, if at all, related to the Herberts of Muckross Abbey, Herbert being as common a name in the kingdom of Kerry as Campbell in Argyllshire. From the *Daily News* it appears that he recently added to his unpopularity by publicly expressing regret that the police did not freely use buck shot and "skin" the people.

Mr. Forster has returned from Ireland, the *World* believes, with the conviction that some fresh measures are required to put down the anarchy which now prevails in that country. "The Coercion Act has, at least, partially failed, and the village ruffians and the midnight assassins still go undiscovered or unpunished. The Chief Secretary has laid the news before the Cabinet; but he intends, I believe, to spend the recess in Ireland, and to make a careful inquiry into the condition of the country. Upon the result of his inquiries the measures to be proposed by the Government will largely depend. This, however, may be said with safety. The outrages, in most cases, are committed at night; and if any means could be adopted of stopping midnight marauders, half the victory will be won. It is, therefore, probable that a provision, in one of the old Coercion Acts, which prevents any one, under heavy penalties, from being out after a certain hour at night, will be re-enacted."

Mr. Healy, M. P., with the assistance of Mr. Parnell, M.P., has drafted a Bill to amend the Land Act of 1881, and embodying the principles which, as they contend, can alone make the measure valuable. Its main proposals do not differ very materially from those recently embodied in Mr. Charles Russell's memorial to the Prime Minister; and, with so general a consensus of opinion as to the necessity of some amending measure, we may fairly expect to see something of the kind pass into law. The principal points are of course the questions as to arrears and improvements. The Court, it is proposed, shall suspend proceedings for recovery of the former pending applications for fair rent, and rents accruing during the same period are to be payable on the footing of Griffith's valuation. The advances to be made by the Commissioners under Section 59 shall clear away all existing arrears. Improvements are to be defined as "any work or agricultural operation executed on a holding which, being executed, adds to the letting value of the holding, or any expenditure of labour or capital on a holding which adds to its letting value." The section of the Act of 1870 requiring the court in estimating compensation to allow for the time during which a tenant has enjoyed his improvements is repealed; and the presumption, in the absence of proof to the contrary, is to prevail that they belong to the tenant.

The eccentricities of Miss Sarah Bernhardt have long been the talk of two continents, but, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, she has hardly ever appeared more eccentric than in the marriage in which she took the leading part on Tuesday in London. Never can a more curious couple have stood before the altar in St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The bride, a Dutch Jewess by birth, a French actress by profession, in religion—according to the *Morning Post*—"a quasi-Catholic," whatever that may mean, had travelled sixty hours at a stretch from Naples to marry, in an Anglican church, a Greek of the Orthodox rite, who had forsaken the army for the stage. To keep up the sensational character of the marriage to the last, the newly-married couple left on the evening of the
day for Spain. It is almost as complicat-
rnational affair as the Eastern question or
isation of Luxemburg.

e correspondent of the *St. James's*
raphs :—About three weeks ago I was
good authority that with a view to pos-
alities, an alliance had been concluded
any and Sweden ; but considering the
elicate nature, I did not mention
ever, find that the Stockholm
ad, states that Sweden has en-
inland in case of a Russo-German
lliance with Prussia having been
ding for all emergencies.

was held in New York on April 3
the imprisonment of Ameri-
e British Government without
t was invited to attend the
able to be present. He, how-
mmittee to say that he stood
He added : "If President
ts of all Americans abroad,
uralised ; and if they were
with violating the law of any
for them an immediate trial."
nded by about 3,000 persons.
who is an Irishman, presid-
eferring contemptuously to
with Lord Granville. The
ndent says :—Speeches were
ocratic leaders, Congressmen,
them absurdly wild and bom-
referred to President Arthur
y. Resolutions were adopted
well and demanding his recall.
were read from Mr. Conkling,
Democratic public men, and a
s. In fact, the demonstration
political movement to unite
ur of the Democratic party
his autumn. The Democratic
ither sense nor argument in
out the sycophancy of Mr.
hat the claims made at the
Irish-American suspects
sound interpretation of
law. The *Herald*
ism of the speeches,
he President and

The Scotch Home
hat complete inde-
finiteness ... is alleged against their Irish brethren. The Burgh Convention, which commenced its annual meeting in Edinburgh on Tuesday, at once proceeded to unanimously adopt a resolution in favour of Home Rule; and the terms of the resolution suggested that all Scotch legislation should be effected—subject to the approval of Parliament and the veto of the Crown—by a Scotch Assembly, consisting of 150 representatives to be chosen triennially by the electors of the counties and burghs. It is to be noted that the idea which has generally found favour with writers on the subject of a local Parliament indirectly elected from the members of various local authorities has not commended itself to the Convention. The subsequent business was also suggestive, as showing the relative importance attached by Scotchmen to the questions of the land and the Church respectively. When a motion on the subject of disestablishment was brought forward, the previous question was carried by a large majority; but a resolution in favour of a committee on all agricultural holdings was at once carried. This fact is the more remarkable because the Convention embodies urban, and not rural, opinion.

HACK-CARRIAGE FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The subject of fares of hackney-carriages in Bombay seems to require early reconsideration. At present an ingeniously-constructed table showing the fares payable from certain given points to certain other given points is the only guide vouchsafed to the stranger, who is apparently expected to know the exact locality of Love-grove, Sumbhoo Mahadeo, Mathar Pakaree, or Chinchbunder, to say nothing of the name of the stand nearest to the point at which the conveyance is engaged. I wonder if even the Commissioner of Police himself could answer such questions, the solution of which he leaves to the latest arrival of either sex and of any nationality. If he can, it is no reason why he should expect everybody to be as well versed as himself, especially considering that non-payment of correct fares renders one liable to summons and other inconveniences. Of course, the only result of a hopelessly-intricate system is that the driver can demand any fare he pleases, and obtain too much from the inexperienced and from those who are unable or unwilling to enter into altercation; while he may occasionally, perhaps, be paid too little by the experienced resident who is able to talk the language and to browbeat him. I should think that the inexperienced require the greatest amount of protection.

In Calcutta the matter is very simply managed by charging by time or distance. The fare for four-wheeled gharries is twelve annas for the first hour, and six annas for each succeeding hour, two rupees for half a day (reckoned at five hours) and three rupees for the whole day (reckoned at nine hours); the mileage rate being, if I recollect rightly, six annas for the first and four annas for each succeeding mile. The system has, I believe, been found to work well. The same rates might be charged for four-wheeled conveyances in Bombay, a somewhat lower one being established for buggies. But the exact fares chargeable are of far less importance than that fares should be readily ascertainable by the most inexperienced. Moreover, in Calcutta, as in London, the fares are printed on a plate and exposed in the carriage; whereas in Bombay the only mode of ascertaining the fare is by demanding the book, which the driver as likely as not says he has either left at home, or at some mysterious office to have a new one substituted for it, or any other excuse that suits the occasion. The nature of the information contained in the book has been indicated above, and as far as it is of any practical use to nine-tenths of the hirers, it might very well be left either in the driver's house or in the Victoria Museum. A four-mile radius from some central point in Bombay might be established, for driving beyond which a higher rate of fare could be chargeable; but to treat the limits of the Fort as such an area is simply absurd.

PUZZLED.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

Remittances to the Home Treasury during the year 1881-82 :—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee
Estimated for the whole year (Regular) ..	17,504,000	21,13,16,000	1 7·88	3,62,76,000
In the month of March 1882 ..	2,763,636	3,30,50,000	1 8·07	54,13,610
To the end of the month of Mar. 1882	18,484,172	22,29,82,000	1 7·89	3,81,40,280

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, April 26.

8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

Thursday, 27th.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a service on board the s. s. Sicily, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
4½ per cent. do.	91½
5 per cent. French Rentes	118¼
Bar Silver	52 3-16

Arrivals—Marana and France.
Departure—Bretwelda.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 24.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

,, 6 a.m.	77·2
,, 10 a.m.	84·9
,, 2 p.m.	87·2
,, 4 p.m.	86·3

We publish to-day a supplement containing interesting items of English news received by the mail yesterday.

Amongst the passengers by the mail steamer Venetia was Mr. Ilbert, the new Legal Member of Council.

Mr. Jones Quain Pigot of the Bombay Bar, leaves this city for Calcutta in a few days, to take up the appointment of officiating judge in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Pigot is the son of Chief Baron Pigot, and was called to the Bar in 1864, and for some years went the Home circuit. He came to India in 1870, and soon became eminent as a sound and able lawyer. His promotion to the Calcutta Bench will be regarded with general satisfaction.

The Port Trustees have decided to try the electric light at the Prince's Dock for two months by way of an experiment. The Brush system will be adopted, and the light will be supplied by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, who have offered to erect 16 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each, to burn for eight hours per night, at a cost of Rs. 640 per month.

The Lahore paper has heard from Peshawar that an expedition was to have started from Kohat to the Akhor valley on the 20th instant, to repress disturbances there. It is reported that Mir Batcha, who is now in Tirah, has tendered his submission to the Government of India, on condition of receiving an allowance.

An official notification was issued by the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Teheran on the 17th March last, to the effect that the prohibition to export grain from the Persian Gulf was removed for a period of two months from that date.

Judgment will be given on Saturday at Simla in a case which may be said to be the outcome of the Simla Jewel case of last year. In the course of that trial, it will be remembered that some doubts arose as to the ownership of two valuable rings claimed by Major-General Hamilton; and the General, having lost his case against Mr. Jacob, next sued Mrs. Tytler in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Simla, for the two rings.

Advices from Kabul state that Bairam Khan Ghilzai has been, together with other disaffected Sirdars, in correspondence with Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan at Peshawar, with a view to the nomination of the latter as Amir of Kabul. Money enough to protract a war for two years is said to be in possession of the Chiefs. Wali Mahomed Khan will not, however, countenance the scheme. Disturbances are reported to have taken place in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. Some skirmishes have been reported between the Kaffirs and the local authorities there; a number of Kaffirs have been thrown into prison, and those only who have professed Mahomedanism have been released.

On April 5 a complimentary farewell dinner was given by the Empire Club to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewitt, K.C.B., V.C., who will leave England shortly to assume command of the East India station. Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinborough, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, was present at the dinner, which, among other members, included Captain the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, R.N., Lord Brabourne, Viscount Bury, Lord Ashley, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, General Warre, C.B., General Hodgson, Commander Bruce, Sir Samuel Wilson, Captain Mills, C.M.G., Dr. M'Cartney, C.M.G., Mr. Consul Hewett, Mr. J. Ellis (Consul-General for Persia), Mr. Edmund J. Davis (of St. Peter's), and Mr. Daniel Grant, M. P.

The memorial to the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment is to take the form of a painted window in St. Mary's Church, Reading, where the old colours of the 66th hang, the subject being Joshua and the host. It has also been decided to erect a monument in the shape of a colossal lion in the Forbury Gardens. The monument will cost £900. The amount raised for the purpose is nearly £1,100.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Diorama, Esplanade, Cruikshank-road, 9 p. m.
Divine Service, on board s. s. Socily, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 8-45 p. m. (Madras time.)
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Fathe Salem, from Cannanore; Venetia (s), Trieste.
Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Punjaub (s), for Persian Gulf ; Chiltern (s), Aden; Arrow (s), Cutch.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening :—

Quick March	Macdermot's War-song	G. W. Hunt.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Selection	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gung'l.
Quadrille	The Cologne	C. Coote.
Galop	Politechnicker	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Hampshire and China entered the dock yesterday.

Housebreaking and Theft.—The shop of Motee Lilladhur, situated on the Parell-road, was broken into on the night of the 23rd instant, and property consisting of gold beads and cash, of the value of Rs. 70, stolen.

Furious Driving.—A hack-buggy-driver named Rama Bhagia was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving in a rash and negligent manner on the night previous in the Grant-road. He was fined Rs. 5.

Assault.—Amursey Dhurumsey, a shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Luckmidas Hemraj on the day previous. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Cricket.—We have been asked to state that a match will be played to-day (Wednesday) on the Esplanade, at 10 a.m. sharp, between the Baronet Cricket Club and the 4th King's Own (G Company), "when the best of the Parsee round-arm bowlers will try his bowlings."

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 22nd instant :—Horses, lame 3, sore pasterns 1; bullocks, lame 9, sore neck 41, emaciated 20, unshod 1, sores on body 3; total number of cases 78.

Sudden Death of Mr. A. W. Bennett.—The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Albany William Bennett, assistant mail officer of the Bombay Post-office, was held yesterday afternoon. After hearing further evidence the jury returned the following verdict : "That the death of Albany William Bennett was caused by heart-disease."

The Cotton Industry.—How long is the present stagnation in the mill industry going to last? Cannot the mill-owners see that to work their mills from sunrise to sunset at a stretch is a suicidal policy? Mr. Dinshaw Petit's efforts to remedy this evil by opening the eyes of his colleagues are creditable. Every day adds to the difficulties, and the sooner the mill-owners put their heads together the better.—*Akhbari Soudagur.*

Thou shall not Marry.—The *Jami-Jamshed* gives the following piece of news :—The directors of a tea company in Assam have issued an edict that no European assistant in their service shall marry without the proprietor's sanction. This system is in a great measure in vogue in Bombay also. In some mercantile offices it is provided that an assistant wishing to marry must first obtain the consent of the chief of the office.

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Mumoo Premjee, aged twenty-two years. Deceased had no fixed place of residence, and was addicted to drinking and other bad habits. On the night previous, while walking along Coombar-bow street, he suddenly dropped down, and died in an instant. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

An Old Offender.—Rama Bappoo, *alias* Hurry Luximon, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing six cotton handkerchiefs, valued at Re. 1-8, the property of Hook Megjee. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was also convicted upon a second charge of escaping from the Dhobie Tolao police chowkey while detained there in suspect of the above theft. He was sentenced to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first sentence.

Death of an Officer.—A Poona paper says :—We regret to announce the death of Major Lees Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, which took place late on Sunday evening at the deceased officer's bungalow near the Military Finance building. The funeral, which left the bungalow at 5-45 on Monday evening, was attended by almost all the military officers that were off duty, as well as the remaining civilian element in the station. The firing party consisted of 200 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. The carrying party was formed of six men from the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Native Cricketers and the Parade-ground.—We are glad to hear that the Government of Bombay has issued a Resolution directing that the large space of the Esplanade fronting the Gymkhana should be reserved for cricket players, and that the polo players should resort to other ground. We hear from a reliable source that but for Sir James the matter would have been disposed of otherwise. When the cricketers sent their first petition to Government, they were told that Government could do nothing in the matter, and that they must go to the Brigadier-General, and abide by his orders. So they did, but that military officer peremptorily informed them that he could not do anything for them. The cricketers went with this reply to the Government, and then the matter could no longer be kept in abeyance. Sir James has, it is said, written a lengthy minute on the subject.—*Hindu Prakash.*

The Tullegaum Collision.—On Friday, before Mr. A. H. Plunket, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, the proceedings in this case were continued. William Frederick deposed.—I am a permanent-way inspector on the G. I. P. Railway and stationed at Tullegaum. I recollect the 10th of the present month. I was working a ballast train at Tullegaum station, which was removed at 8-30 a.m. that day for the purpose of having it loaded. The train started from the platform siding of the station, and stood between the down home and down distant signals. It stood 328 yards within the distant signal on the station side. The signals—both the home and distant—indicated danger, and my train was protected by the latter. Besides being thus protected, I adopted the precaution of placing a flagman outside the distant signal. This latter precaution was taken by the guard. While the loading was being completed, and when I was about to enter the brake, I heard a danger whistle proceeding from the ballast engine. I looked out on the opposite side to ascertain the cause. I observed an engine bringing down the 48 down goods train, and approaching my train, which was then about 32 yards distant. It was then inside the distant signal, the position of which stood at danger. I cannot say at what speed the train was travelling; it was as much as I could do to clear my line. There were about 130 men working at the ballast waggons; these men could not have been aware of the approach of the 48 down goods train. The position of my engine was tender first whon the collision occurred. It was between 9-30 and 9·35 a.m. when the collision took place. I looked at my watch immediately I got out of the brake. It struck me that I should note the time. The approach of the 48 down goods train rendered the position of the men working with the ballast train dangerous. The Tullegaum station signals are kept in order by the department to which I belong. If they were out of order, I should have received a report to that effect. I received no such report. The signals were in proper working order when the collision took place, and all fairly standing at danger. I tested them, and found them all right. Extreme heat will lengthen, and extreme cold will contract, the wires with which the signals work. Atmospheric influences would not, to any great extent, disturb the position of the signals.

A CAUTION TO WIDOWS.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, Asser Purshotum and his mother, Premabaee, appeared to answer a charge of cheating preferred against them by Manbaee, the widow of Sha Ramjee Nansi.

Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Skipsey on behalf of the first accused, and Mr. Brown, solicitor, on behalf of the second accused.

Manbaee, in her evidence, stated that she was the widow of Sha Ramjee Nansi, who died about two years ago. He was of the Bania caste. She was acquainted with Asser Purshotum and his mother, Bhabee, otherwise called Premabaee, who were also members of the Bania caste. On or about the 5th December last Asser Purshotum came to the house where she then resided, at Mandavie-bunder, and said that he had a Bania friend, and if she wanted to marry again, he would arrange matters for her. To this proposal she gave her consent. On leaving Asser promised to call the following day, and subsequently he sent for her. She went to his house in Mody Khana, where his mother also lived. After some conversation Asser Purshotum took her to his mother, and they both informed her that in order to bring about the marriage it was indispensably necessary that she should change her abode, and that all her ornaments should be deposited with them, for fear her husband's relatives should dispossess her of them. Asser and his mother undertook to return the ornaments after the marriage ceremony had been performed. She was therefore induced to deposit her ornaments, which were valued at about Rs. 2,000, with them for safe custody in the presence of one Bhimjee Rowjee. After she had parted with her ornaments and cash the accused Asser, under false pretences, removed her from one place to another, and subsequently took her to Nassick, where he assured her that her marriage would be celebrated. She remained at Nassick for twenty days, but the Bania friend who was to marry her never turned up, and subsequently she learned that the whole story was a fabrication. While at Nassick the accused Asser fraudulently obtained from her a power of attorney authorising him to sue one Bhimjee Shamjee and recover from him Rs. 520 due by him to her. Some time after their return to Bombay the accused Asser told her to abandon the idea of re-marrying, and to remain under his protection, and he would in that case present her with a house worth about Rs. 5,000. She declined to agree to this arrangement. She discovered afterwards that a gross fraud had been practised on her by the accused Asser and his mother Premabaee, who, it appeared, had sold the ornaments to a goldsmith named Luximon residing in Sootar-chawl, and appropriated the proceeds to their own use.

After the evidence of one witness had been taken for the prosecution the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 9th proximo.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Girgaum Police Court a Hindu woman, named Rakhmabai, and Damodur Chimnajee were on Monday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former with obtaining from her friends and relatives gold and silver ornaments by false pretences, and afterwards raising money on them through the second prisoner, Damodur, who was charged with abetting. Ornaments of the value of between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 were recovered by the police from three Marwaree firms. There were seven or eight charges preferred against the first prisoner. Mr. Davur, barrister, instructed by Mr. Moreshwur Avelakor, pleader, appeared for the second prisoner, and also to watch the interest of the Marwarrees. The first prisoner pleaded guilty.

On going into the first two cases, it appeared that Damodur, who was a tenant of the first prisoner, was asked by her to raise loans on ornaments which she from time to time gave him. It was contended by Mr. Davur on Damodur's behalf that he had acted with complete *boná fides*, and no proof was forthcoming that he knew the articles were dishonestly obtained. In fact, about a month ago Damodur had served a notice on Rakhmabai and her husband to the effect that if they failed to redeem the ornaments pledged to Marwarees through him, the ornaments would be sold. This notice was proved, and the only answer to this was a notice to Damodur to quit the house.

His Worship said that the version given on behalf of the second prisoner was extremely plausible. He had a strong doubt as to Damodur's guilt. It was quite probable that he acted in good faith. He would therefore be discharged.

Other cases were postponed for hearing yesterday morning, when Mr. Manker, barrister, appeared on behalf of Balcrishna Babool, a step-son of Rakhmabai, and applied for a summons against her for fraudulently obtaining and criminally misappropriating his ornaments. Mr. Manker stated that the police had declined to take up Balcrishna's case.

Mr. Davur, who again appeared for the Marwarees, said that this was only an attempt to regain the ornaments and defraud the Marwarrees of their money. If the case were gone into, he would be able to show that for a long time Balcrishna was perfectly well aware of his mother's doings, but that it was really he who had initiated proceedings and incited complaints against her.

His Worship said he thought the police had done quite right in not taking up Balcrishna's case. The near relationship of the parties precluded the possibility of Balcrishna's establishing his case against his mother. However, if the application were pressed, he would go into the case.

All the cases were fixed for hearing on Saturday at 11 a.m., when also the question as to whether the ornaments are to be returned to the Marwarrees, or restored to the rightful owners, will be considered. Such of the ornaments for which there were no claimants were returned to the Marwarees, the rest being retained in police custody.

THE BOMBAY AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. A. Richardson presiding.

The Chairman said that the resolutions which would be laid before them were in effect part of the resolutions which were proposed on the 12th December and confirmed on the 4th January. They embodied a proposal for the reconstruction of the company, in addition to the proposal for increasing its capital. The former proposal was opposed by a sufficient majority of the shareholders, and it therefore fell through. The chief reasons for proposing an increase of capital were the acquisition of new forests, to be worked with the company's own capital.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously :—

That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, and to effect such increase of capital by the issue of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 500 each.

That the holder or holders, for the time being, of the said new shares shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend which may be declared in respect of profits made up to the 31st day of May 1882, but shall be entitled to participate in every dividend declared in respect of profits made after the 31st day of May 1882.

That the Directors be, and they are herbly authorised—

(*a*). To allot to every Shareholder who shall on or before the 31st day of May, 1882, apply for the same, and who in making such application shall immediately become entitled to an allotment thereof, one new share of Rs. 500 for each original share now held by him.

(*b*). To allot, or propose of, so many of the said 1,000 new shares as shall not on or before the 31st day of May 1882 have been applied for, to such persons and in such manner in every respect as to the said Directors shall seem fit, save that no new share shall be allotted or disposed of below par.

(*c*). To convert at any time hereafter any five new shares of Rs. 500 each into one new share of Rs. 2,500, by accepting a surrender or surrenders of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each, from the holder or holders thereof, and by issuing in lieu thereof one new share of Rs. 2,500 in such name as the said holder or holders of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each when so surrendered as aforesaid, shall direct; and such amount as shall be equivalent to the aggregate of the several amounts which shall have been paid upon any such five new shares of Rs. 500 each so surrendered as aforesaid, at the time when the same shall be so surrendered, shall be deemed to be the amount paid up on the new share for Rs. 2,500 which shall be issued in lieu of the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each so surrendered as aforesaid.

(*d*). To accept previously to the issue of any five new shares of Rs. 500 each a surrender of the right to allotment of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each from the person or persons entitled to the same, and on payment of the sum for the time being called up upon the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, by the person or persons so entitled to the allotment of the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, to issue, in such name as the said person or persons so entitled to the said allotment as aforesaid shall direct, one new share of the nominal amount of Rs. 2,500, out of which amount a sum equal to the amount so called up upon the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, and paid as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been paid up.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—April 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff's claim is for an injunction restraining the defendants, and their servants and agents, from working or using the building at Colaba known as the Nicol Mill in such a manner as to occasion nuisance to the plaintiff's, or any person occupying the plaintiff's premises known as the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs' also claim Rs. 1,000 as damages for the injury already sustained by them from the wrongful acts of the defendants. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Pigot (Officiating Advocate-General), Mr. Lang, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. Pigot, in continuing his address for the defendants, said his clients would do their utmost to prevent an injunction being granted, because then his clients would be placed entirely at the mercy of the plaintiffs' agent, and would be so harassed as to be forced into an unfortunate purchase of the plaintiffs' property.

His Lordship remarked that, assuming that no injunction was granted, the defendants might allow the nuisance to augment. The double windows might be left open, the furnaces might be fired improperly, and the chimney, which at present behaved discreetly, might smoke worse than some of the neighbouring chimneys. What guarantee would the plaintiffs have, in the absence of an injunction, that any of these things would not occur?

Mr. Pigot said the matter could be easily settled on an undertaking to be given by the defendants, as was done in the case of Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia *vs.* The Morarjee Goculdas Mills. The learned counsel submitted that the court could not, in considering the question of damages, import into the question the element of future possible damage. It was as probable that the defendants would do anything to increase the nuisance as that they would set their mill on fire. Referring to another point in considering the question of damages, Mr. Pigot said that none of the tenants who appeared as witnesses were asked the question, "Would you pay more rent for the rooms if the mill was not there?" The fact was that the rents of the Grant Buildings had actually increased, and this negatived the idea that any damage had occurred to the plaintiffs. In no case in which substantial damages could not be awarded would the court grant an injunction. The learned counsel said he would deprecate an injunction which should stop the mill, or an injunction which should hamper the working of the mill. He submitted that the plaintiffs had not shown that they were entitled to an injunction. The evidence of the witnesses called for the plaintiffs did not satisfy the conditions as to the alleged noise and nuisance which might have been expected of them. It was undoubtedly the case that there never was a complaint made by any of the tenants to the defendants, and it was also the case that, before any complaint was made, Mr. Greenwood stimulated complaints by issuing a circular to the tenants of the Grant Buildings. The learned counsel then read from, and commented upon, the evidence called for the plaintiffs. It was strange that most of them were habitually in the back rooms, where the noise was felt most, instead of in the front rooms. There was no reason why they preferred that side. If the noise in the back rooms was disagreeable, why should they sit there?

His Lordship said that was probably because there was dust in the front rooms.

Mr. Pigot said that was not the plaintiffs' case. The plaintiffs' case was that, but for the mill, Grant Buildings would be a sort of Arcadia, with Mr. Greenwood as the happy shepherd playing his pipe on the banks of the Arthur Basin. The plaintiffs' case was that there was no sort of inconvenience whatever in the front, no inconvenience from traffic or dust. Then why did they not use the front rooms instead of the back rooms? The strongest amongst the lady witnesses was Mrs. Pryer, and the strongest among the men witnesses was Mr. Roberts, employed at Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co.'s establishment. When there was such a difference in their testimony, could the court be satisfied that there were any grounds for issuing an injunction against an alleged nuisance?

His Lordship remarked that it was difficult to see on what ground the plaintiffs could ask for an injunction, except on the ground of diminution of the value of their property.

Mr. Pigot said the plaintiffs' manager, far from admitting that there was any diminution in the value of the property, showed actually that the value had risen by several hundreds of rupees during the last three or four years.

His Lordship said the difference between this case and any other nuisance case was that the plaintiffs were not living on their property, which suffered from the nuisance.

Mr. Pigot said not only that, but that for six years the plaintiffs' manager had been keeping his eyes open to the mill property in his neighbourhood, and had been complacently watching the nuisance in silence until he thought he could pounce upon a wealthy native purchaser of the mill, and then demand the modest sum of four lakhs of rupees for his Buildings, or threaten the mill with extinction.

His Lordship said the value of Grant Buildings was less than it would be without the mill in their neighbourhood.

Mr. Pigot said the plaintiffs did not care for damages, and had therefore called no evidence on the point. They were anxious only to have an injunction round the defendants' neck, and hoped so to harass them as to force them eventually to purchase the Grant Buildings at their own price. This was not a *boná fide* suit brought by persons who were injured; and the learned counsel asked the court to apply to this case the general principles which he had cited.

His Lordship said he saw nothing monstrous in a plaintiff trying to recover damages for depreciation of his property.

Mr. Pigot said he had finished his remarks, and that if any more cases were to be cited, his learned friend, Mr. Lang, would, in his absence, cite them on Thursday.

The court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

JOHN MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED *vs.* H. ASCHER.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff, and said that the plaintiff consented to a decree in his favour for Rs. 1,600. The decree was not to be executed for three months from this date.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Turner, on behalf of the defendant, consented to the decree in the above terms; and his Lordship passed a decree accordingly.

SUIT AGAINST DANCING-GIRLS.

ANA MORESHWAR KUNTE *vs.* TARA POOTOO NAIKIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dhorundhar, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff, Dr. A. M. Kunte. The defendants did not appear.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 4,700, due on a promissory note passed by the defendants on the 20th August, 1881, with interest and costs. As security for the repayment of the sum, the defendants had pledged certain ornaments with the plaintiff. Interest was paid up to the 20th February last.

The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 4,700, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers.)

ANOTHER SUIT BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE H. SHROFF *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Tobin, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a summons calling on the defendants to show cause why a commission should not issue for the examination of witnesses in London; and why, in the meantime, all further proceedings should not be stayed.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants, said that there were certain circumstances in connection with the suit which would be brought into court; and he thought that after hearing them the court would not grant a stay of proceedings.

His Lordship said he would not make an order for any stay of proceedings; but would grant a summons calling upon the defendants to show cause why a commission should not issue for the examination of witnesses in London. The summons was made returnable on Thursday.

This is a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover, from his sister, Dossibai, and her husband Rs. 3,000, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff in September, 1881.

DAYAL JAIRAJ AND ANOTHER *vs.* KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE.

Mr. Prescot, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a summons calling on the second plaintiff, Premavahoo, who is the wife of the first plaintiff, to show cause why she should not personally appear in court for the purpose of giving evidence at the hearing of the suit.

The suit is to recover certain ornaments alleged to have been deposited by the plaintiffs with the defendant for safe custody, or their value—Rs. 9,000.

His Lordship granted a summons as prayed for.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7th APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, with the European Mails and the following passengers :—

From Brindisi.

Mr. J. Palmer.	Mr. W. Robinson.
Mr. F. Palmer.	Mr. C. A. Winter.
Mr. Cole.	Dr. C. Monks.
Mr. C. P. Ilbert.	Mr. Breadly.
Major Jopp.	

From London.

Major Trevelyan.	Mr. G. Hunt.
Mr. H. Ker.	Mr. E. Caryl.
Mr. J. McGillivray	Mr. Roy.
Major and Mrs. Blaxland.	Mr. J. Williams.
Lieut. Burrows.	Sergt. C. Powis.

From Aden.

Captain Powell.	Mr. Hormusjee.
Syed Ma Billar.	Mr. Pestonjee.
Sergt. Willis, wife, and 2 children.	Mr. P. Periera.
	Mr. Gudda.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday attended a meeting of the committee formed to promote the raising of a memorial for the late Mr. G. E. Street, when a resolution that a full-length statue should be placed in the central hall of the Royal Palace of Justice was unanimously adopted.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers, except Earl Spencer, were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Lansdowne called attention to the Irish jury laws, and inquired whether the Government proposed to carry out any of the recommendations of the Select Committee on that subject. Lord Carlingford replied that he was not in a position to announce fresh legislation, nor could he declare himself in favour of suspending trial by jury.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Budget would be introduced on April 24. Mr. Forster stated that an offer of release had been made to Mr. Dillon, M.P., on condition of his residing abroad. Mr. Arnold moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the position of the Ecclesiastical Commissioner's Funds. Mr. Gladstone, while favourable to the object of the motion, said the Government in the present state of business could not charge themselves with such an inquiry. The motion was withdrawn. The report of the Herring Brand Commission was being discussed when the House was counted out. On Monday, Sir W. Harcourt explained that the reprieve granted to the convict Lamson had been in deference to a personal request from the President of the United States to allow time for certain evidence to reach this country. After some preliminary criticism on the new Education Code, Mr. Mundella explained the details of the Education Vote, which amounts to £2,750,000. The vote was agreed to, on the understanding that the subject should be discussed on the report. On Tuesday, Mr. Gorst drew attention to the disturbed state of Ireland, which he declared was rapidly becoming worse and worse. Mr. Gladstone thought the position had been exaggerated, but it was no doubt lamentable, and constituted a social revolution. The Government would, if necessary, ask for increased powers, but they must select their own time for doing so. Sir S. Northcote regretted the unsatisfactory nature of the Premier's reply, and he feared the Government had not yet made up their minds how to meet the difficulty. After some discussion the House adjourned until Monday, the 17th instant.

The polling in East Cornwall resulted in the return of Mr. C. T. Acland, Liberal, by a majority of 200 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. J. Tremayne.

The inter-University boat-race was rowed on Saturday from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by the Oxford crew by 10 lengths.

A race for the Championship of the world was rowed on the Tyne on Monday by Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Robert Boyd, of Middlesbrough. The Canadian won easily.

The double-handed racket match between Oxford and Cambridge was played on Tuesday, and was won by the latter by four games to two.

The borings for the Channel tunnel near Dover having reached low-water mark, the Government have given notice to the company to suspend further operations until the question relating to the expediency of the undertaking be decided.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, was married on Tuesday at the Church of St. Andrew, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, to M. Damara, a Greek gentleman. The bride and bridegroom left the same evening for the Continent, *en route* for Madrid, where the lady is announced to appear on Saturday next.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir R. Laffan, Governor of the Bermudas.

The trial of Roderick Maclean for the attempt on the Queen's life is fixed for a special assize, to be held at Reading on the 19th inst.

In consequence of a communication from the United States Minister, the Home Secretary has granted a reprieve until April 18 of the capital sentence passed upon Dr. Lamson.

The West India Mail steamer Douro, from the Brazils for Southampton, came into collision on Saturday, off Cape Finisterre with the Spanish Mail steamer Yrurac Bat, bound for Porto Rico. Both vessels sank, and 17 of the passengers and crew of the Douro were drowned.

The Marquis of Huntly appeared on Monday at Bow-street Police Court to answer a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. The prosecutor's counsel stated that satisfactory explanations had been given, and, therefore, it was not desired to proceed with the charge. The magistrate allowed the summons to be withdrawn.

The Rev. H. Edwards, rector of Stedham, near Midhurst, Sussex, was found dead, having hung himself with one of the ropes in the belfry.

A Government reward of £2,000 has been offered for the discovery of the murderers of Mr. E. A. Herbert at Castleisland. Four men arrested on suspicion have been discharged.

Mr. W. B. Smythe while returning from church on Sunday, near Mullingar, in company with two ladies, was fired at by three men. One of the ladies, Mrs. Smythe, sister-in-law to the object of the assassins, was shot dead. The murderers, who were seen to have blackened faces, escaped.

Short loans have been very much wanted all the week, and the termination of the quarter and the financial year has greatly curtailed floating balances. Bills have been very scarce, and the discount rate has not been higher than 2½ per cent. Consols closed 101⅛ sellers for money. Home Railway stocks and Foreign bonds were very firm at one time, but in view of the Easter holidays realizations occurred towards the close, and prices relapsed.

Obituary.—Dr. A. E. Blest, Ben. Ret.; Capt. J. F. Templer, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Le Hardy, Mad. Ret.; Lieut-Col. H. R. F. Faber, Mad. Ret.; Sir Robert Laffan, Governor of Bermuda; the Hon. S. D. Moutagu; Vice-Admiral J. M. Hayes; S. Gurney, Esq., late M. P.; Maj-Gen. C. W. Moore, late 108th Regt.; W. S. Price, late Bo. U. C. S.

The French Chamber, on Friday, ratified the Commercial Treaties with Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, and Switzerland, M. Gambetta has been elected President of the Committee on the Military Conscription Bills.

The new French cathedral at Tunis was opened on Sunday, when a *Te Deum* was celebrated on account of the recent preservation of Queen Victoria from attempted assassination.

The Emperor of Germany has been confined to his room for several days by indisposition, but he is stated to be improving. The recent compromise between the German Government and the Clerical party has resulted in the appointment of Herr von Schlozer, hitherto German Minister at Washington, to be Minister to the Vatican.

Placards have been found posted in the streets of St. Petersburg threatening the Emperor's life unless Constitutional reforms are immediately introduced.

The insurrection in Herzegovina and the Criscovie district is reported from Vienna to be virtually extinguished.

On Thursday afternoon General Strelnikoff, acting as Public Prosecutor at Odessa, was shot dead while sitting on the Boulevard. Two men were captured and, having been found guilty by court-martial, they were hanged on Monday.

There has been some rioting at Barcelona arising from dissatisfaction with the contemplated French Commercial Treaty. The city was declared in a state of siege, but last night order had been completely restored.

The commemoration of the Sicilian Vespers has been celebrated at Palermo without any disorder. The speeches made on the occasion have been of an unexpectedly moderate character, but General Garibaldi has issued a passionate appeal for the expulsion of the Papacy.

The President of the United States has vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, on the ground that it is opposed to Democratic principles and to treaty provisions with China, and would have a prejudicial effect upon American commercial relations with the Chinese Empire.

A mess meeting was held in New York on Monday, at which resolutions denouncing the act of the British Government in detaining American citizens in prison in Ireland without bringing them to trial were passed, and the United States Government was called upon to take steps to insure the release of the prisoners.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. R. J. Aikman, B. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart, B. S. C.
Mr. V. A. Smith, B. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. R. Eardley Wilmot, B. Inf.
Mr. W. A. Howe, B. C. S.	Major-Gen. F. G. Kempster, M. S. C.
Mr. F.S. Coplestone, B. C. S.	Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. D. Henderson, M. Cav.
Mr. C.F. Wintle, B. U. C. S.	Bgd. Surg. W. P. Partridge, Bo.
Mr. D. Cargill, B. U. C. S.	
The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, B.	
Lieut.-Col. D. M.Strong, B. Inf.	
Capt. James Grant, Bo. S.C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, B. C. S. (return cancelled), 5 mo. 2 weeks.	Major C. O. W. Apperley, B. Inf. 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. R. J. Walker, B. C. S., 6 mo.	Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, Bo. S. C., 7 days.
Major A. J. D. Hawes, B. S. C., 3 mo.	Surg.-Major E. H. R. Langley, Bo., 10 days.
Mr. A. G. Maury, Bo. U.C.S.	Surg.-Major S. M. Salaman, Bo., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major F. S. Fitzpatrick, M. S. C.	Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, Bo. S. C.
Mr. C. Gonne, Bo. C. S.	Surg.-Maj. E. H. R. Langley, Bo.
Lieut.-Col. W. M. Campbell, R. Bo. Eng.	

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Her Majesty has been greatly benefited by her stay at Mentone, but the pleasure of the visit has been considerably spoiled during the last ten days by the serious illness of Prince Leopold, which for some days caused considerable anxiety, owing to his extreme weakness; he has been quite confined to his bed. In consequence of the Prince's illness, instructions were despatched from Mentone on Saturday to countermand all the arrangements for his marriage; and, until the Queen returns, it is quite uncertain either where or when it will take place. Nothing had been done at Windsor so far, but preparations had been made to carry on the work with all despatch as soon as the Chapel was delivered up. The Queen has all along desired, in the interests of the bridegroom's health, that the ceremony should take place in her own private chapel within the Castle, with as little ceremony as possible, and with no guests, except the relatives on both sides; but the Prince is naturally anxious to be married with the same state as his brothers. The last illness, however, is a strong argument against a public ceremonial, which would not only be very exciting and very fatiguing, but if the bridegroom happened to become unwell on the day appointed, an infinity of expense, and trouble, and inconvenience would be caused; while the postponement for a day or two of a private ceremony would be comparatively unimportant. The morning papers have been curiously incorrect in all their statements on this subject. It was announced one day that, "according to the latest arrangements," the 27th was to be the day; on another, that "the Queen had fixed no day." The real truth is that the Queen privately fixed the 27th more than a month ago. The elaborate descriptions of the work at St. George's and Windsor Castle are all purely imaginary. No suite of rooms has been "elegantly fitted up" for the Princess of Waldeck, nor, in fact, has anything been done, although everything is arranged.—*Truth.*

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned Officer and Soldier of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery at the assault of the Inchlobane Mountain, in Zululand, as recorded against their names :—2nd Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant Henry Lysons and Private Edmond Fowler, since discharged. On the 28th March, 1879, during the assault of the Inchlobane Mountain, Sir Evelyn Wood ordered the dislodgment of certain Zulus (who were causing the troops much loss) from strong natural caves commanding the position in which some of the wounded were lying. Some delay occurring in the execution of the orders issued, Captain the Honourable Ronald Campbell, Coldstream Guards, followed by Lieutenant Lysons, Aide-de-Camp, and Private Fowler, ran forward in the most determined manner, and advanced over a mass of fallen boulders, and between walls of rock, which led to a cave in which the enemy lay hidden. It being impossible for two men to walk abreast, the assailants were consequently obliged to keep in single file, and as Captain Campbell was leading, he arrived first at the mouth of the cave, from which the Zulus were firing, and there met his death. Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler, who where following close behind him, immediately dashed at the cave, from which led several subterranean passages, and firing into the chasm below, succeeded in forcing the occupants to forsake their stronghold. Lieutenant Lysons remained at the cave's mouth for some minutes after the attack, during which time Captain Campbell's body was carried down the slopes.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 7.)

Admiralty, 4th April, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877, the undermentioned Chief Engrs. have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the dates stated against their names :—
Herbert Woolley, 31st March, 1882.
Charles Beal, 4th April, 1882.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 7.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 7th April, 1882.

Cavy. Depôt, Lieut.-Col. and Col. Le Quesne, from half-pay, to be Comdt, vice Col. Napier, retired.

R. A., Col. Bogle (late Bengal), retires upon a Pension, with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Col. Collington retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. Strangways, to be Col. vice Collington.

Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. Tremlett to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt. Col. Strangways.

Maj. Cameron, from Supnmry to Estabt., to be Maj., vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. Tremlett.

Maj. Sladen retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Shirreff, from Supnmry. to Estabt., to be Capt., vice Slade, seconded for service on the Staff.

The retirement of Capt. Freeman, announced in the London Gazette, dated 7th March, 1882, is
celled, that Officer having died on the 6th Feb.,
and the date of absorption of Capt. Hall
Supnmry to Estabt. into the Effective List is
from 8th March to 7th Feb., 1882.

Staff, Lieut.-Col. Trail, R. A., to be an A
and Qrmr.-Genl. on the Staff of the Army,
Henry, R. A., whose period of service in
pointment has expired.

Capt. and Bt. Maj. Sartorius, V.C.,
Lancashire Regt., to be a Depy. Asst. A
Qrmr.-Genl. on the Staff of the Army,
Lugard, the King's Own (Royal Lanca
whose period of service in that appointm
to expire.

Capt. Tackwell, the Black Watch (
landers), to be A.-de-C. to Sir Irvin
Govr. of British Guiana.

Medl. Dept., Surgn-Genl. Crawford
Dr.-Genl. of the A. M. D., vice Sir M
M.D., whose period of service in
ment will shortly expire.

Brevet.

The following Majs. of R. A. t
from 1st April, 1882, under the pro
11 (ff.) of the Royal Warrant of
as amended by the Royal
Feb. 1882 :—
Chambers, Curzon, and Piers

The following Majs. of the R
Cols, from 31st March, 1882,
of Article 11 (f.f.) of the R
June, 1881, as amended by
22nd Feby., 1882 :—
Traill (late Madras), up
Filgate (late Madras), up
Vibnat (late Madras).

Memo

Majr.-Genl. Sir Jervoi
retires upon retired pa
Lieut.-Genl.

The second Christi
F. Sandford, R. Eng
hitherto stated.

Capt. Humphry,
Engrs., Capt. of I
has been placed u
the honorary rank

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A few drops of th
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American
London

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Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, HORNBY-ROW.
On SATURDAY, the 29th day of April, 1882, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction (in one lot) at the above place by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and In Re G. Agrati (an insolvent) the whole of the hotel furniture with bar and billiard room, fittings complete, consisting of first-class billiard, complete; sets of dining, washing, dressing, round and pier tables, drawing and dining-room chairs, brass, iron and teakwood single and double bedsteads complete, hat-stands, towel-horses, bath tubs, screens, commodes, sideboards, whatnots, valuable pictures, clocks, marble topped bar, American cooking stove, copper utensils, water pump, speaking tubes, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, and best platedware, coirmatting, garden pots, &c., &c. The property is now on view. In the event of no satisfactory offer being received the property will be put up subsequently on MONDAY, 1st May, at 1-30 p.m. in separate lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters, ex "Day Light" :—
H A H J.—466 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white doria.
4 cases Turkey red scarfs.
5 cases Turkey red garments.
6 cases trousering cloth.
5 bales grey dhooties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases scarlet colour.
A quantity of files of various sizes and sorts.
On account of the underwriters :—
11 bales damaged papers.
On account of Goculdass Nainsey :—
1 case spanish stripes.
2 cases white lawns.
3 cases woolens.
1 case cotton flannel.
On account of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
3 cases needles.
45 cases matches.
On account of Abdoolcurim Jagnadin—
1 case ginghams.
On account of Teanoorus Dinshawjee—
2 cases dacca scarfs.
On account of Esoofally Sumsoodin—
2 cases spangles.
On account of Heptoola Caderbhoy—
1 case colored papers.
On account of Esmalljee Moola Esoofbhoy—
2 casks brass wire.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern—
50 cases medium dark machinery oil
25 „ summer do. do.
25 „ extra dark cylinder oil.
Imported from New York and largely used in the United States.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—
ex "Day Light"
H H H S.—37 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H J M.—24 do. do. do.
H A R M.—15 do. do. do.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT CUMBALLA HILL.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 6-30 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Cumballa Hill, a large collection of valuable plants, the property of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, consisting of—
Dracænas—40 varieties
Crotons—many rare varieties.
Hoffmanias, Brugmansias and many other rare plants.
Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Heerjee Sojpal.
Ex Cartvale.
About 1,160 tons Davison's West Hartley Coal lying at Mallet and Frere Bunders.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware superior crockeryware, rich glassware, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, a handsome light English built barouche, a handsome English built office brougham, a strong bay Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments, flower-vases, figures, pictures, &c., property of J. G. Smith, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 9th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Wilderness, Mount-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light mail-phaeton, a strong grey Australian horse, going in double as well as in single harness, a handsome bay riding horse, a single barrelled rifle by Woodward, and a single barrelled gun by Jeffries, in cases, a 6-chamber revolver, rich table ornaments and figures, gentleman and lady's saddles with bridles, a collection of choice and rare plants, ferns, and roses in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. Mathew, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

...LE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATHERAN AND MAHABLESHWAR.
...order of Bai Luxmibai administratrix with the will ...d de bonis non of the late Hon. Juggonath Sunker...ill be sold by Public Auction at the premises of ... CRAWFORD & Co., in Marine-street, Bombay, ...May next (date will be hereafter notified) the ...ntioned valuable properties, viz :—
...RRISON HOUSE" at Matheran, a spacious house ...ly furnished, at present in the occupation of Mr. ...t realized for the cold and hot season, Rs. 800.
...E HOUSE," at Mahableshwar, a spacious house ...y furnished at present in the occupation of ...cob, rent realized for the cold and hot season,
...r particulars and conditions of sale applica...made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
...h April, 1882.

...RSAPARILLA.
...son's Essence or Fluid Extract of
...MAICA SARSAPARILLA
...EPARATION RECOGNISED by the ... WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the
... say that those suffering from the ... CLIMATES, such as TORPID ... ATTENUATION of BODY, ...TUDE, &c., will, by taking this ...E of RED JAMAICA SARSA...lief and ultimately a cure. It is ...ke a little DAILY the system be...s of illness.
...highly of it."—*Lancet.*
...*ed Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—
...removing what may be called ...l course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
...ng for a further supply of ...ays, "I am never without ...sed or out of sorts from ...wo animates me."
...*ca Sarsaparilla* CURED ...other remedies failed."—
... BY
... Regent St., London.
...arge ottles.
...s, and injurious pre...ee that both Bottle ...s, also Trade Mark ... bottle.

...ZENGES.
...MP & Co. ...ay and all

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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1, Rampart Row, W.

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RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	...
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. ..
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5 8	„ 3 6
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	„ 15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

JOSEPH AND MARY BHARRE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
108, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT is superintended by a thoroughly experienced Milliner and Dressmaker, so we can confidently solicit orders from Ladies, and guarantee the latest fashions, style, and perfect fit.
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT is under the mangment of a first-class Cutter. Gentlemen can rely upon having a correct fit and the latest fashions, and we can always guarantee perfect satisfaction. We solicit a trial order.
MILLINERY DRESSES and GENTLEMEN'S OUT FITS made to order upon the shortest notice.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up at exceptionally low rates.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to.
HATS and BONNETS trimmed to any fashion.
Prices moderate. See printed price lists forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow-street.

TOBACCO FACTORY.
NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.
TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
FOR 14 DAYS ONLY.

TO MAKE ROOM for NEW GOODS, remnants of TWEEDS for suits at great REDUCTION. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, Neck-ties, &c., at HALF PRICES. Fancy Colored Linen Drill suits made to order. Cool and comfortable wear for the HOT SEASON, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. HATS and HELMETS CLEARING OFF at a SACRIFICE.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make
ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.
FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... ... Rs. 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... „ 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S EDINBURGH
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.
(Registered Trade Brand.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.
Bottled under the supervision of H. M. Customs at Bonded Stores, Edinburgh.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY ....Rs. 22 CASH.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (*Special Reserve*) ...Rs. 25 CASH.

THE above is only Registered Brand of GLENLIVET WHISKY being offered to the Public in India. Traders and Consumers are respectfully cautioned against other Brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

For Sale, Wholesale, by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency, and Retail by
BOLTON & CO.

FRESH SHIPMENT EXPECTED PER S.S. CLAN GORDON.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites. Dumpy Levels. Levelling Staves. Prismatic Compasses. Pocket Sextants. Optical Squares. Clinometers. Spirit Levels. Pocket Levels. Pantographs. Cases of Instruments. Pocket Sets. Half Sets. Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales. Marquois Scales. Protractors (all kinds). Pocket Rules. Parallel Rulers (all kinds). Measuring Tapes. Do. Chains. T. Squares. Set Squares. Straight Edges. Railway Curves. French Curves. Drawing Boards. Stencil Plates.
Field Books. Level Books. Note Books. Mapping Pens. Indian Ink. Plotting Scales. Mounted Drawing Papers. Cartoon Papers. Tracing Cloth. Tracing Paper. Sectional Paper. Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours. Moist do. in pans. Slow drying do. in tubes. Oil Colours in tubes. Dry Water Colour Boxes. Moist ditto. Oil Colour Boxes. Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils. Siberian do. Sable do. Hog Hair Tools or Oils. Sable ditto. Varnishes, Oils, &c. Drawing Papers. Oil Sketching Paper. Prepared Canvas. Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks. Palettes, Slabs, &c. Palette Knives. Dippers, &c. Bristol Boards. Mounting Boards. Drawing Pencils. Crayons. Gold and Silver Shell. Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS,
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plate, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS,
In electro-plate, plain or engr ved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES,
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS,
In Electro-plate, plain and e raved or Electro-plate and oak, sets 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES,
In Electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 103.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups, Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES,
Large, for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES
With 2 and 3 cutglass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES,
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS,
In Electro-plate or oak and Electro-plate, round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS,
Beautiful cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS,
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with Electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS
With 2 handles and cover for 3 pints. Handsomely engraved, Rs. 117 to 126.

April 24, 1882.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following :—

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8
Travelling Suits	20 0 to 28 0
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c.	30 0 to 35 0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulster	38 0 to 50 0
Best White Shirts Bands ...each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	4 8
Best Oxford do.	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm	10 0 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 30 0
Warm Lamb's Wool, Under Vests ...each	6 8
Do. do. Pants ...pair	6 8
Brown Cotton Socks ...per doz.	8 8
Super Merino Socks ...per doz.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks ...per doz.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks ...do.	30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair	3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton ...pair	3 8
GauzeMerino Under Vests, per ½ doz.	12 0 to 15 0
Extre Super Gauze Vests, do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vest ...each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants ...each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants ...each	6 8
Warm Gloves	1 8 to 4 0
Warm Mufflers	2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8 to 4 8
Best Tweed Hats	4 8
Best Linen Collars all shapes ...doz.	5 8
Paper Collars ...doz.	0 8

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
...est Linen Cuffs ...doz.	10 8
Linen Faced Cuffs ...doz.	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	40 0
Railway Portmanteaus	13 8
Tan Canvass Courier Bags	8 0
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0
Gladstone, or expanding Bags	28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	30 0 to 40 0
Travelling Pillows	1 8
Resais or Quilts	5 8 to 7 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	16 0 to 35 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ...per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Metal Soap Boxes	2 0 to 2 4
Sponges ...from	1 8 to 5 0
Sponge Bags ...from	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8 to 2 8
Leather Purses	2 0 to 2 8
Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Razors, Ready for use ...each	2 0 3 0
Shaving Brushes	2 12
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in Leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	2 ...

Overland Chairs, a large assortment..........from Rs. 4 ...

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in few hours' no...

THORPE AND CO.
MEDOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS, ...
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE ...
BOMBAY AND SECUNDR...

SHIRT...
DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect f...
WHITE SH...
Double sewn an...
FRENC...
Lates...
FLANNEL SH...
Pure Australian W...
SILK AN...
Cool, abso...
The ve...
OX...
All shirts are cut, ar...
BAD...
BO...

NOTIC...

MADRAS CA...
STOCK always on ... can be supplied at ...

THE undersi... PAYMENT... Kharaghora for t... Bombay Presidenc... Payments may be ... the authorized Treas...
W. ...TEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Bombay, 13th April, 1882.

THE KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE OF CALL.
NOTICE is hereby given that all shares on which the call of Rs. 500 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 10th of April is not received on or before the 15th of May next, such shares will be forfeited, and steps will be taken to enforce payment after that date.
By order of the Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1882.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.
I HEREBY give NOTICE that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, resident in the city of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1882, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time), for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the place of FRANCIS MATHEW, Esq., resigned.
HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 8th April, 1882.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p. m., at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, to confirm the Resolutions adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, which was held on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 17th April, 1882. Agents.

ROSALINE.
A LOTION for the relief of Prickly-Heat. If the skin is sponged for a few minutes with the Rosaline, relief is invariably obtained. It contains nothing which can be injurious to the skin, and does not act as an astringent. On infants especially its soothing effects are remarkable.
Per bottle Re. 1.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,
A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.
It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.
Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
Juggunath Sunkersetts house, Gowalia Tank Road.
MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.
Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.
Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

S...
INS... Shop... the M... CL... pro...
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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade-mark.
J. AND E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is welknown, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on welve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the rious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.
ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 2 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

AFGHANISTAN.

SIBI, April 2.

THE last news from Herat is not quite satisfactory. Much would seem to depend upon the Amir being able to visit personally Turkestan and Herat. Abdul Kudus, the Governor, though making a sufficient show of subordination, nevertheless is in active and most friendly correspondence with Sirdar Mohamed Ishak Khan, the Governor of Turkestan. Sirdar Ayoub Khan is believed not to have gone towards Teheran, but to be still at or near Meshed with designs on Herat. The army in Herat has just received two months' pay sent from Kandahar, but inclines towards Ayoub, who, however, is no favorite with the resident population. Abdul Kudus Khan is endeavouring to draw over the chiefs towards Mohamed Ishak Khan, who constantly writes to them. The Wali of Maimanah is not considered to be an ally of the Amir, but to aim at the recovery of his independence. He is fortifying and provisioning his citadel. Russian emissaries are supposed to have visited him. Khuda Yar Khan, formerly ruler of Khokand, is living on the Maimanah and Turkestan border, and is in correspondence with Abdul Kudus Khan. The chiefs of Takkah and Sarakh Turcomans and the chief of Merv are endeavouring to bring about an Afghan alliance for mutual defence. Abdul Kudus Khan, from his central position, appears to be dealing with the Amir, with the Governor of Turkestan, and with Ayoob Khan. He evidently doubts whether the Amir will visit Herat as announced by him. There is a rumour that the Amir, instead of coming himself, may send the Heir-Apparen to Kandahar, and perhaps to Herat, while he remains in Kabul to watch Turkestan. The interests in connexion with Herat are so divided that the Amir will probably establish himself there without difficulty. There is a strong party in his favour, the members of which are not likely to support the other candidates.

The agent of the Governor-General is away in the Marri Hills, and after some days at Thall will march towards Quetta.—*The Times.*

SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S INDIAN EXPERIENCES.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE tells us that he had never heard of Baroda before being summoned to defend its monarch, and he trusts for his description of its history to the official handbook of the trial. He briefly recounts how, when the potentate Khunder Rao themselves cedeclient on the throne died suddenly, Mulharao as the one most likely to profit by his death was suspected of having compassedit. Khunder Rao's youngest wife was *eneiente* at the time of his death. A boy would have succeeded to the sovereignty, but the Queen-Mother gave birth to a girl, and Mulharao became monarch, being called from prison to the throne. On his journey from Bombay the English advocate met with unexpected ovations. Roses were showered upon him, addresses read, and at one spot a hymn in his honour was recited. Mulharao he found at the Government residence, under the surveillance of Sir Lewis Pelly. The appearance of the city did not impress him with the success of British rule—the men scowling upon him and his companions as they passed. He had the honour of being introduced to Her Majesty, one of the wives of the Guicowar, "through a thick trellis-work," and found her most gracious. He speaks most highly of the part played by Sir Lewis Pelly, who, though he took no actual part in the trial, contributed much to the comfort and amusement of his distinguished visitors and the other counsel engaged in the case. The tact with which he effected the capture of Mulharao, and the good taste and courtesy, with which he treated him, are fully acknowledged. "What he thought or what he knew," we are told, "were not for public ears. Whether the view he took of His Highness was favourable, or the reverse, no one from his manner could tell, but I entertain a very strong opinion that if early in the transactions he had been entrusted with the management of the affairs of Baroda, I should never have had the honour of defending an Eastern potentate upon the charge of attempting to poison a British representative." As for the constitution of the tribunal—the judges being six in number, three native (Maharajah Scindia, Sir Dunker Rao, and the Maharajah of Jeypore) and three English (Sir R. Couch, Sir R. Meade, and Mr. Melvill)—the author says it cannot be doubted it was selected by Lord Northbrook with the sole object of eliciting the truth. Of Sir R. Couch's conduct of the proceedings, he says that whilst disagreeing with the result he arrived at, no inquiry could have been managed with greater impartiality. Whilst careful to admit that the customs of the court were in many ways novel to him, Serjeant Ballantine strongly [illegible] the fact that his conclusions were those [illegible] the native members of the court, men [illegible] assumed to know their country more [illegible] He also forcibly points out that these [illegible] were drawn from incidents, many not [illegible], and from the evidence and testimony of [illegible] himself—facts which, he affirms, did not [illegible] attention they deserved from the English [illegible] the Commission, and consequently from [illegible]ment who adopted their views. Of [illegible]re, who was appointed in March, 1873, [illegible]olonel Shortt as British Resident at [illegible]erjeant is sufficiently outspoken. He [illegible] was [illegible] meddlesome, and thoroughly injudicious. Instead of holding aloof from native politics, he violently sided with the party opposed to the Sovereign, taking in every word of scandal or gossip. He so annoyed and slighted the Guicowar, that the latter, in a temperate despatch, written on Nov. 2, 1874, seven days only before the alleged final attempt at poisoning, requested his removal. In this he imputed the best motives to Colonel Phayre, who, the sergeant goes on to say, had already been asked to resign by the Governor of Bombay, and towards the end of November had actually been dismissed by the Governor-General because "he had thoroughly misunderstood the spirit of the instructions." It is not denied, he argues, that the intention to remove the Resident was probably known to the Guicowar on the day of the alleged attempt to poison, and if not actually known, the Guicowar's own despatch still remained unanswered. These circumstances, in the author's opinion, nearly conclusive against guilt, and materially impairing Colonel Phayre's evidence, as showing the absence of all motive, were scarcely adverted to by the English Commissioners. Colonel Phayre's evidence, too, was unsatisfactory. Only when reprimanded he admitted his conduct in Scinde, and only unwillingly, and after long pressure, owned that he knew of Mulharao's despatch seeking his removal; and equally reluctantly admitted having received the suggestion from the Governor of Bombay that he should resign, and on Nov. 13 his actual dismissal in term of censure for his bad management. The English Press recognised this weakness in his evidence, if the English Commissioners did not.

As to the incident of the poisoning, Col. Phayre's evidence is thus discussed He alleged he sipped his usual tumbler of sherbet at half-past seven in the morning, from which he derived unpleasant symptoms; sat down to write for twenty minutes, felt worse, and being satisfied the sherbet was the cause, *threw it out of the window*, leaving a small brown sediment in the bottom of the tumbler, and in hot haste telegraphed "in Hindostani" to the seat of government that a bold attempt had been made to poison him. Some of the *débris* on which the sherbet was thrown, scraped up by his orders, and the residuum in the glass, were analysed by two doctors, who stated they discovered poison; whereupon, says the Serjeant, the Colonel wrote a most remarkable letter to the effect that he had received a confidential communication that the poison administered to him consisted of common arsenic, diamond dust, and copper. The author points out the relevancy of this letter in connection with the fact that it was endeavoured to fasten on the Guicowar the purchase of diamond dust, and that Col. Phayre could not say from whom this communication came—forgetting the name of that person; until, under pressure of the Bench, the name was revealed of Bowh-Poonaka—the Guicowar's bitterest enemy—who had himself had access to Col. Phayre's dressing-room, and was proved to have been in it on the morning in question. The Serjeant dwells on thetreat ment of the witness by the police. Some of the former, he says, appeared in a prostrate condition of terror, as though produced from the dungeons of the Inquisition. One of them, a respectable tradesman and diamond merchant, by whose testimony it was sought to prove the Guicowar's purchases of dust, alleged "that he was forced by constant pressure into supplying the testimony." His testimony, accepted by the Maharajah of Jeypore, was scouted by the English Commissioners. Summing up the whole, the Serjeant shows how the colonel admitted receiving warnings beforehand—from whom it does not appear—and a description of the poison alleged to be used from the Guicowar's bitterest enemy; whilst the evidence of the Guicowar's secretary, who took up the position of his master's accuser, is utterly confounded by the discovery that it was made in prison under a promise of pardon; and he points out that the evidence of this witness and two other natives was stigmatised by the Maharajah of Jeypore as the action of accomplices unsupported by a single respectable witness. In conclusion, the learned Serjeant says:—"I should be glad if the above imperfect comments should have some effect on the judgment of those who have to deal with him (Mulharao), and call their attention to the position in which he is now placed, which, to my intense astonishment, I understand to be practically in the custody of the Dr. Seward who figured as one of the bitterest witnesses against him."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LATER accounts received from Tralee give the following facts about the murder of Mr. A. E. Herbert, J.P.:—The deceased attended the Petty Sessions at Castleisland, where he presided with Mr. R. Roche. After disposing of the business of the Court he left the town for home on foot at a quarter past 5 o'clock. He was accompanied by Head Constable Higgins, of Castleisland, as far as the military barracks, which are about a mile from the town. Here the head constable parted from him, and started homewards. Mr. Herbert then went on alone for about half a mile to a place known as Lisheenbawn-cross, near Dysart. The assassins, in ambush on the side of the road, fired three shots, each of which took effect. The body was seen by a countrywoman, who hurried to Castleisland with the news.

The spot where Mr. Herbert fell is the most public part of the road leading from Castleisland to his house. On one side of the road is a low wall, and on the other a high ditch sheltered by hawthorn bushes. Several persons lives near the place, and it is hard to believe that the assassins were not seen inside the hedge from which the shots were fired. The footmarks of three men were distinctly traced. It would appear that the deceased was walking on the side of the road next the hedge. The first shoot, it is believed, was fired directly at his left side and broke his left arm. He then evidently made an attempt with his right hand to draw a a revolver from his breast pocket. The second man in ambush two or three yards further on then fired with shot, which passed through his hand, making a breach through which two fingers could be put. Mr. Herbert then struggled on a few yards, and the third man then fired with a bullet, which entered the breast over the right lung. The The deceased struggled towards a pole to try and support himself, but fell on his face. An observation made by him in reference to a riotous mob that the police ought to have used buckshot and have "skinned them" was the subject of a question in the House of Commons, and had made him more obnoxious. He always carried a loaded revolver, and had frequently declared in public that if way laid he will sell his life dear. He was a small landlord, and not reputed to be a very harsh one. Three men have been arrested. One of them, named Casey, had been sentenced by the deceased to a month's imprisonment, without the option of a fine. The other two are farmers. They are named Michael Kennedy and John Coffey. Mr. Herbert is also stated to have imposed some heavy fines on the same day that he sentenced Casey. The vindictive spirit aroused against him was not satisfied even with his murder, for 11 lambs on his land have since been killed with pikes. A body of 20 policemen patrolled the lawn at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the lambs were all right then. At half-past 9 a second patrol found them killed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown." The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation offering a reward of £2,000 to any person or persons who shall within six months give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who murdered Mr. Arthur E. Herbert, J.P., near Castleisland, county Kerry, on the evening of the 30th ult., and a further reward of £500 for such private information as shall lead to a like result.

The Times Dublin correspondent telegraphed on April 3, the perpetration of another murder of a more desperate character than any of the many foul deeds that have been lately added to the black list of agrarian crimes has intensified the alarm which the state of the country and of this city had already excited. As the victim was a lady well known in Dublin society the news of her shocking death at the hands of assassins has given a great shock to the feelings of a wide circle of personal friends with whom she had mingled in social enjoyment and won their warm attachment by her grace and kindness. She was the wife of Mr. Henry M. Smythe, B.A., Oxon, J.P., 33, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, brother of Mr. W. Barlow Smythe, D.L., of Barbaville-house, County Westmeath. She had gone only the day before on a visit to her brother-in-law and accompanied him in his carriage, together with Lady Harriet Monck, to church, at Collinstown, near Mullingar, and the party was returning from church when the murder was committed. Between the church and Barbaville-house there is a plantation skirting the side of the road, and here three assassins lay in ambush. So little did they fear detection that they were plainly visible to the coachman. Their faces were blackened and they were otherwise disguised. As the carriage was passing they fired three shots almost simultaneously, but only one took effect. This, unhappily, lodged in Mrs. Smythe's head, the left side of which was completely shattered, exposing the brain in a most shocking manner. She leaves a young family to mourn their terrible bereavement. A few days ago Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Barlow Smythe's agent, resigned, having been threatened with a violent death if he continued in the office. Mr. Barlow Smythe has been frequently threatened, but with a fearless spirit had stood his ground hitherto without suffering any personal injury; this, however, will be a heavy blow to him.

On Thursday night a determined attempt was made to assassinate a farmer and road contractor, named John Doherty, at Beighmore, near Carrigaline, county Leitrim. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, as he was proceeding as usual to bring fodder for his cattle, and was crossing from the house into the yard, a shot was fired at him from behind a bush. Only two grains of the charge took effect. He immediately returned to the house, and his assailant escaped. He soon afterwards walked into Carrigallen, nearly a mile distant, and had his wounds dressed. The cause assigned for the outrage is that he had been seen in communication with the bailiff on the estate, and it was suspected that he was endeavouring to injure other tenants.

A suggestive scene was witnessed on April 3rd about nine miles from Moate. Decrees had been granted against 13 tenants at Carrick, Connorstown, and Bawn, and the sheriff, with Mr. Dyar, the agent, and protected by 40 sodiers and 20 police, went to serve them. When Mr. Dyar saw the condition of the place he forgave them a quarter's rent and allowed 20 per cent. abatement. One man could not comply with even these terms, and a collection was made on the ground, the military officers contributing 10s. each and the police 2s. 6d. each. The Rev. Messrs. Murray and Keelen made up the deficiency. The crowd cheered loudly for the military and police as they went away.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

IN the House of Commons on April 4th, the day the house adjourned for the Easter holiday's Mr. Gorst rose to call attention to the proceedings at the recent Assizes in Ireland, which, he said, were of special importance at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) His object was that the truth as to the terrible state of things in Ireland should be known throughout the whole country, and that those of the supporters of the Government who had little real knowledge on this subject might no longer live in a fools' paradise.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his reply, said:—My contention is that the Government of the country has had since the foundation of the Land League to deal with a state of things in Ireland entirely different from any that had been known there for 50 years, and that when you go back for 50 years, what you find is a miniature of the operations which have been going on for the last three or four years—I mean that the resistance to tithe which completely defeated the Government of that day, with all its means, and the Parliament of that day, was, after all, but a miniature of the resistance to rent which has been the basis of the present movement. It was with the greatest astonishment the other day that when referring to this subject and attempting to draw a distinction between a political and a social revolution I heard an hon. member opposite say they were the same thing. I cannot imagine the state of mind, the state of political vision of a person who thinks that a political and a social revolution are the same thing. With a political revolution we have ample strength to cope. There is no reason why our cheeks should grow pale, or why our hearts should sink at the idea of grappling with a political revolution. The strength of this country is tenfold what is required to such a purpose. But a social revolution is a very different matter ("Hear, hear" from the Home Rulers); and I am grieved to say that in my position a large number of hon. members who sit opposite, and among them the hon, and learned member, obviously have not appreciated the gravity of this social revolution. ("Hear, hear" from the Home Rulers.) It may be a fair subject for difference of opinion whether or how far the present state of things in Ireland is owing or is not owing to the Government; and by all means let the hon. and learned member accuse the conduct of the present Government on this mattter or that; but if he could make good every one of his accusations he would be far, indeed, from showing that he had measured the gravity of the case or had comprehended what kind of a movement really has been going on in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the seat and source of this movement is not to be found during the time when the present Government were in power. (Hear, hear.) It was in the foundation of the Land League. The Land League was founded on the doctrine not of no rent, but the arbitrary choice of rent, and the right to dissolve and break contracts was proclaimed. No measures were taken against this League—no measures were taken against this doctrine. I am most unwilling to refer in his absence—I do it historically—to Mr. Parnel, but the plans of that gentleman were distinctly declared and announced, as far as their principles were concerned, long before this Government came into office, and he remained at large. Certain persons were apprehended but their trials were not prosecuted with the vigour and the expedition that night have been used by the Executive Government. These are facts which cannot be shaken. I do not intend to make them the subject of severe imputation, because I admit that it was difficult to judge. As to the doctrine laid down by hon. and learned gentleman at the close of his speech about our policy of mingled coercion and conciliation and about the responsibility of the present Government for the state of Ireland, I will not at present say anything further; but I will give my view of the state of Ireland. The hon. and learned member brought forward the dark side of the picture only. He did not bring forward the whole case. Nor can I undertake to state the whole case, but I will give an enumeration of its principal features. The hon. member might have borne in mind that active resistance to the enforcement of the law—I am now mentioning the more favourable circumstances of the case—has ceasd in Ireland. So far as I know it can hardly be said to exist. The payment of rent in that country has been largely and extensively going on; and it is the power of those who desire to assert the legal claims if they have no other means of doing it, to enforce them by the law. The action of the Land Act, to which my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland in common with myself, looks as constituting our principal reliance, is daily quickening in extent and laying its hold upon a continuously increasing proportion of the people. We have, in fact, for six months been engaged in—there is no mistake about it—a deadly conflict with an adverse power, and considering that the object of that power was to put an end to the payment of rent and considering the announcement which were made as to the position in which the Government would be placed when once an organization for that purpose was established, I do not think that we have on the whole great reason to be dissatisfied with the progress that has been made in confronting and in conflicting wich that adverse power; because as to its main and principal object, putting an end to the payment of rent, in the terms of the "No rent" manifesto, I will not say absolutely that it has failed, but it has certainly not succeeded, and the power of the Executive and of the law has made considerable way against it. On the other hand, it is true that in regard to agrarian, crimes we witness the painful spectacle of disagreeing juries and of the escape of offenders. It is true, and it is a marked feature of the case—that there is a most painful character attaching tb the present outrages in relation to the causes for which they are inflicted. They are generally inflicted, not because the persons who are the objects of them exercise their rights, but simply because they perform their duty; and it is hardly possible to conceive anything more grievous than a state of things in which that is the case. (Hear, hear.) It is true that there is, I am afraid, on the whole, an aggravation in some degree in the character of the outrages committed, if we compare them with what they were 18 months ago. A point to which the hon. member has not referred, and which appears to me to be by far the gravest subject, is the absence of evidence that the outrages in Ireland are not associated with some influence behind them higher than that which belongs to those who commit the outrages. (Hear.) It is not for me to explain that influence, but, undoubtedly, I should be very glad to be assured that the funds of the Land League were not made available for the commission of the outrages. ("Oh!") I only know one instance in which the subject has been directly mentioned in this House. My right hon. friend the Attorney-General for Ireland alluded to a case in which money had been sent down from Dublin to a place were assizes were held for the purpose of defending one of those who I believe were associated with "Captain Moonlight." My right hon. friend stated on his own knowledge that the counsel for the prisoner had received a fee of 100 guineas, and he asked in the face of the House whether that 100 guineas was or was not contributed from the funds of the Land League. No answer has ever been made to that question. (Hear, hear.) I hope it will be answered; but when we consider what has taken place in Ireland, the language that has been held, the natural effect of that language upon uninstructed minds, the tendency of every movement of this kind to draw into its own channel and to imbue with its own spirit, that part of the population who are naturally the most restless or the most prone to crime, I cannot but say that I think it is in the power of some gentlemen who regard themselves as more than any others the representatives of the Irish people to repress outrage, but instead of doing much in that direction, they appear to me to be doing nothing at all. (Hear.) There is quoted in a journal of this morning a letter of the hon. member for Wexford, in which he says that the Government and the agents of the Government in Ireland are a gang of brigands. What effect will language of that sort have in Ireland? (Cheers.) If the Government are a gang of brigands, then resistance to the Government is lawful, and right, and if that resistance cannot be carried on in the open field then no very great blame would attach to those who carried on the resistance in secret. ("Oh!" and "Hear,)" If language of this kind does not directly lead people to the commission of crimes as horrible as those quoted by the hon. and learned gentleman, it brings them dangerously near the commission of such crimes. (Hear.) The state of Ireland, as far as I am able to judge, is by no means one of an unqualified character. I think that the means and materials of improvement are working powerfully in that country. The hon. gentleman has said it will be our duty to make proposals to the House with reference to the state of Ireland. It must be obvious to the House that it is the duty of the Government to choose their time to bring under the consideration of the House the subject to which the hon. gentleman referred. No man can suppose that after a measure so exceptional as that of last year we can pass through the present year or pass on to the time of the expiration of that measure without making known to the other proposals we wish to make, or the reason why no proposals are made. The burdns on the shoulders of the Government with respect to Ireland are onerous. I think that, to a certain extent, the late Government were but little conscious of the burdens on their shoulders with respect to Ireland, though I do not make that a matter of accusation or complaint. We, at any rate, shall act, I hope, as men conscious of their duty. I hope the House will feel from what I have said that we have no disposition to undervalue the gravity of the matter. As far as our thoughts and energies are concerned, we will endeavour to perform one of the heaviest duties that ever was incumbent upon any Administration. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote thought the speech of the Prime Minister both disappointing and alarming, and in answer to his complaint of want of notice complained in turn that the Chief Secretary was not present in his place to give the necessary explanation. As to the Prime Minister's unworthy attempt to blind the House to the real question by throwing responsibility on their predecessors, he would not answer it; but he thought it greatly to be regretted that, in a condition of things incompatible with the first condition of society, they had no better answer than to leave things alone and trust to the Land Act the. country, he feared, must be driven to the conclusion that even now the Government had not made up their minds to face the difficulty.

MR. DILLON.

IN the House of Commons on April 3rd, Mr Cowen asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he had any recent information as to the health of Mr. Dillon, M. P., who, he understood, had not made any complaints as to his imprisonment, but was seriously unwell.

Mr. Dawson said he had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Dillon a few days ago, and he could corroborate all that had been said as to the state of the hon. member's health (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forster.—I wish I had received notice of this question, for I should have brought down a report of an independent medical man of considerable position as to the state of Mr. Dillon's health. The medical man examined Mr. Dillon, and certainly he gives a report which is an encouraging one. He is better than he has been. But, apart from this, I have no objection to state here what I have stated before—and Mr. Dillon has been informed of it by one acting on my behalf—that the doors of Kilmainham are open to him if he is willing to go abroad.

Mr. Sexton asked for the name of the medical man of considerable and independent position.

Mr. Forster could not recollect. He was a gentleman of high position.

Mr. Cowen.—Does the right hon. gentleman mean that he will release Mr. Dillon if he goes abroad from Ireland or from the United Kingdom?

Mr. Forster.—Abroad from the United Kingdom. (Home Rule groans and ironical laughter.)

Mr. Healy.—Shame; you offer transportation.

Mr. Forster, who rose amid uproar from the Irish members, said,—I have been informed by his friends that residence on the continent would be for the benefit of his health. (Derisive laughter.)

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

IN the House of Commons on April 3rd, Mr. Callan said:—Sir, I beg to give notice that to-morrow I will ask the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to the statement which appeared in the *Daily Express*, the leading journal of Ireland, on Saturday last, to the effect that after Mr. Anderson made his famous speech against the *clôture*, he (Sir W. Harcourt) met him in the lobby, and instantly attacked him, using words to this effect:—"You call yourself a Liberal member for Glasgow. We shall see. I have some friends in Glasgow. I shall write to them and let them know how you support the Government." ("Oh, Oh!" and cheers.) "I shall ask them whether they approve your conduct; and further, I shall ask the Home Secretary whether that account of the conversation is correct. (Hear, hear) And, Mr. Speaker, as this is a matter affecing freedom of speech—(cries of "Order.")

Sir W. Lawson.—I rise to order. I wish to know whether it is in order to give notice concerning a private conversation. (Laughter.)

The Speaker.—If the hon. member is founding a question upon conversation which took place in the lobby of the House, within the precincts of the House, and not upon a matter in the House itself, he is not in order in taking notice of it.

Mr. Callan.—I found my question upon a report published in one of the leading journals in Ireland—the *Daily Express*, and I may ask, as this is a matter affecting freedom of speech.

The Speaker.— The hon. member is indirectly founding himself upon a conversation within the precincts of the House.

Mr. Healy said, touching the precincts he should like to know whether a question could not be founded upon matters arising within the precincts, no matter by whom committed, or whether threats were used.

The Speaker.—As I understand the observation of the hon. member for Louth, that is not the point raised by him.

Mr. Callan.—Virtually that is it.

Mr. Anderson, who was received with cheers.—Sir, as this question refers to me, perhaps the House will allow me to say that this question is not asked at my instance (laughter) nor on my behalf. (Hear, hear.) I consider myself quite able to defend myself against the right hon. gentleman (loud laughter)—to defend my position of independence against the right hon. gentleman or any one else, and I do not want any other members to interfere on my behalf. (Laughter and cheers.) I have not the slightest idea how this matter got into the Press. (Loud ironical laughter.) I never was aware that it was published till five minutes ago, when the hon. member brought me a cutting from a newspaper, and asked me about it. I do not know how it got there. I begged the hon. member not to ask any question about it, because, as I said, very likely the right hon. gentleman thought he was only giving me a little friendly advice. (Great laughter and ironical cheers.)

Mr. Callan.—Now, Sir—

Sir W. Harcourt.—Perhaps I may—

Mr. Callan.—I beg the right hon. gentleman's pardon. I have not finished my question. (Cheers and "Go on,") This is a matter affecting freedom of speech and the liberty of action of members of this House. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh!") It, therefore, concerns our privileges generally as members. As the facts are within his own knowledge, perhaps the right hon. gentleman will at once answer the qestion without consultation with his colleagues. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. Henry said if this system of eavesdropping ("Oh!" and laughter) were continued, especially by hon. members who were members of that House who communicated with the newspapers, he should move that the lobby be cleared entirely of strangers during the sitting of the House. (Ironical cheers and laughter.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—I may be allowed to say a word upon this subject (hear, hear), if it is the pleasure of the House that this matter should be entered into. ("No," and "Hear, hear.") I have not the slightest objection to state what occurred, so far as I recollect. I met my hon. friend the member for Glasgow in the lobby. I had, as I thought, a very friendly conversation with him. (Laughter and cheers.) That was in the lobby. (Hear, hear.) He did not agree with me upon the subject of the *clôture*, and I said to him, "Well, it seems odd. That is quite a different impression from the one I derived when I was in Glasgow with you last October." (Loud laughter.) I expressed my views as to the opinion of the people in Glasgow. As to the use of any language that can be by any perversion described as threatening the hon. member for Glasgow, that I deny. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT.

MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT was married in London on Tuesday morning. The ceremony took place in the church of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Oxford-street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, the bridegroom being M. Damala, a Greek gentleman. The bride and bridegroom presented themselves to the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, assistant curate, at the early hour of half-past 10 a. m. They were attended by only one gentleman and one lady, and these, with the verger of the church, were the sole witnesses of the marriage. Mdlle. Bernhardt, the bridegroom, and friends in attendance arrived in two hansom cabs from 55, Berners-street, the address given as the residence of the contracting parties. The marriage was by special licence, which, when the party arrived at the church, it was found had been forgotten, and had to be sent for. The ceremony had subsequently to be hurried over in consequence of 11 o'clock matins. The service was that of the Church of England, the responses being made in English by both bride and bridegroom, though M. Damala is said to be very little acquainted with the language. After the ceremony the party entered the vestry and signed the register, the signatories being the contracting couple, their two attendants, and Mr. Henderson, verger. Then the party returned in cabs to 55, Berners-street. Madame Damala soon afterwards sent for a copy of the register, which she had neglected to obtain before leaving the church. The strictest secrecy has been observed in connexion with the marriage. Rev. Mr. Gibbs, in answer to a remark on the state of the marriage law, said that "in its present scandalous condition" a clergyman was bound to celebrate the marriage service on a licence being presented to him by any couple who would reply *pro forma* to the few questions required to be put. Mdlle Bernhardt is understood to have arrived in London from Naples on the previous day for the ceremony. After the marriage at 4 clock in the afternoon, she visited the Gaiety Theatre with M. Meyer, her manager, in order to have an interview with Mr. Hollingshead, who, however, is out of town. It is stated that the marriage will not affect the engagements entered into by Mdlle. Bernhardt to appear at the Gaiety Theatre in May and June next. M. Damala is stated in one quarter to be a gentleman of wealth, and on the other hand to be likely to appear at the Gaiety with his wife as her lover in *La Dame aux Camelias*. He appears to be of middle age and full height, and is said to be a fine-looking man. Mdle. Bernhardt was married in ordinary walking costume, the most noticeable feature of which was a very long and handsome sealskin cloak, close-fitting and trimmed with fur. She left with M. Damala on Tuesday by the mail train from Charing-cross for the Continent *en route* for Barcelona. She is announced to play in Madrid on Sunday next.—*The Times.*

THE RESPITE OF DR. LAMSON.

THE Press Association states that the grounds upon which the State Department of the American Government instructed Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London, to have the evidence in Dr. Lamson's case examined in order to see if there were any grounds for asking the interference of the Crown, were the discoveries of several cases of insanity in the prisoner's family by his friends in America. An investigation of the records of Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, proved that the aunt, grandmother, and grand uncle of the convicted man had all died in Bloomingdale Asylum, and an affidavit embodying these facts from the records of that institution was made by Dr. Nichols, the medical superintendent of the asylum. This affidavit describes in detail the habits, peculiarities, personal appearance, and the symptoms exhibited by each of the above-mentioned persons while they were confined in Bloomingdale Asylum. From this document it appears that Dr. Lamson's aunt, Caroline O. M'Gregor, was admitted into the asylum on February 18, 1854, suffering from acute puerperal mania, and died on the 17th of April, 1857, her death being ascribed to phthisis. The disorder was not classed as hereditary, but the patient was characterized as being predisposed to attacks of mental disorder. Some of her particular propensities and hallucinations were those of suspecting the servants of stealing and drinking wine, and destroying clothes; she was incoherent, sleepless, taking little food, mind weak and confused, and much distressed. She died at the age of 31.

In the case of Dr. Lamson's grandmother, Lucretia O. Lamson, who was admitted into the same asylum, and she was suffering, according to Dr. Nicholls's affidavit, from chronic senile dementia, with which she had been first attacked at the age of 70. She had a propensity for wandering away and getting lost, wanting to go home, and suffered from restlessness. After remaining in the asylum for six years, she died on the 8th of October, 1867.

According to the same document, William B. Orne, the grand uncle of the convict Lamson, who was a sea captain, having been 40 years at sea, was admitted on the 16th of July, 1864, and, after a barely two months' residence in the asylum, died on the 8th of September, 1864, of erysipelas and mortification of the foot, at the age of 87. He suffered from chronic dementia, to which he had been subject for seven years at the time of his death.

Dr. Nicholls' affidavit also contains an extract from the alphabetical register of patients of Bloomingdale Asylum, showing the account of the admissions and discharges of the persons abovementioned.

Another affidavit made by an old and well-known merchant of New York, connects these three in-

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sane persons with Lamson in the relationships stated above.

The petition to the President of the United States asking that action might be taken in the matter was signed among others, by Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, Bishop Potter, of New York, the Rev. Drs. Hall, Schenk Howland, Cooke, Morgan, and Newman, ex-Governor Morgan, John J. Cisco, W. R. Grace, Stephen W. French, ex-Mayor Wickham, and R. G. Dun.

The following was communicated to the London papers from the Home Office :—Upon the request of the President of the United States, communicated by Mr. Lowell, that the execution of George H. Lamson should be suspended until the arrival of certain evidence now on its way from America, the Secretary of State has respited the execution until April 18. The Secretary of State is always willing to afford adequate time for the due examination of circumstances alleged on responsible authority in favour of a convict under sentence of death. The prisoner, however, has been distinctly warned that the respite granted raises no presumption of a final reprieve or commutation of the capital sentence. It has been the practice, when respites are granted for the purpose of further inquiry either into matters of law or of fact, that were the inquiry shows no sufficient ground for interference the sentence of the law takes its course. In the case of Thomas Mansell, in 1857, the prisoner was executed after respites granted by Sir George Grey extending over six months. And in the case of Michael Barrett, who was finally executed for the explosion at Clerkenwell, in 1868, Mr. Gathorne Hardy granted respites of a fortnight's duration for the purpose of further inquiry into facts alleged in expectation of the prisoner.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.

In the House of Commons on April 3rd :—

Sir R. Cross said :—I wish to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the statement, apparently semi-official, which appeared in the papers this morning as to a respite of the convict Lamson is true ; and, if so, whether the right hon. gentleman would be good enough to state the reasons which induced him to grant the respite.

Sir W. Harcourt.—I am much obliged to the right hon. gentleman for giving me an opportunity of making a statement on the subject. I received through the Foreign Office a letter from the Minister of the United States, dated the 31st of March, stating that it was the personal request of the President of the United States, that the execution of Lamson should be suspended until certain evidence collected and transmitted to the Attorney General of the United States should be forwarded for my consideration. In my opinion, it is the duty of the Secretary of State in such a case carefully to consider anything that may be adduced from whatever quarter it may come, not with a view to revising the sentence or verdict, the responsibility for which rests with the Judge and jury, but to see whether there are any grounds for recommending the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Crown. When there has been any reliable evidence to that effect it has been the practice of the Secretary of State to order a respite until that evidence was duly examined. In the case of Mansell, in 1857, four successive respites extending over a period of six months were granted by Sir G. Grey, and in the case of Michael Barrett two successive respites were granted by Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Acting, therefore, upon the precedents established in this grave matter, precedents which apply to evidence whether proceding from abroad or obtained in this country, I have acceded to the request and directed a respite for a fortnight, until the 18th of April. This case has been and will be dealt with exactly as if a similar representation had been made upon reliable authority in England. In my opinion, it is a sound principle, which ought not to be departed from that all the evidence advanced subsequent to the trial should be duly considered. But the prisoner has been fully warned that the respite in these circumstances carries with it no implied presumption that the sentence will not be carried out. It will also, with the leave of the House, answer now the question which the hon. baronet Sir E. (Wilmot) gave notice that he would put to-morrow. I have not recioved the document to which he refers, but in any case to lay on the table papers with respect to the exercise of mercy by the Crown would make it absolutely impossible that that prerogative should be exercised. (Hear, hear.)

SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

THE following letter has been published :—

To Charles H. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society.

Dear Sir,—There are one or two points in your answer to my letter of the 19th which seem to require explanation, and if you will permit me I will take this opportunity to make a general reply to such objections as have been brought forward by Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. Villiers Stuart, and others in support of the doubt you express that the intentions of the National Government in Egypt with regard to slavery cannot be counted on as real.

To begin, I am quite willing to admit that, according to all precedent in Egypt, nothing can be less likely than that any Government acting in the name of the Khedive, a son of Ismail Pasha and a descendant of Mohammed Ali, should be seriously intending to abolish slavery on high moral and religious grounds. I am perfectly aware how often promises with regard to this matter have been made and broken, and I am also aware that the official class, up to February in the present year in power, has offered a mute but persistent opposition to the ostensible efforts of the Government, and that in consequence no real and complete abolition has ever been attempted. I also agree with you that the interests at stake in Upper Egypt may well prove too strong for the present Ministry, sincere though it be, and powerful in the Delta ; and I foresee with Sir S. Baker no little danger in the future from the connexion of Cairo with the Soudan. At the same time I believe that in spite of all these improbabilities and difficulties and dangers we shall, if we live till the year 1883, see what remains of slavery abolished in Lower Egypt, and not inconsiderable steps taken towards its extirpation further south.

I base my belief on the following grounds. In the first place, the present Government, though acting in the Khedive's name, is in reality entirely independent of his will in the matter. Mohammed Tewfik has made his peace with the National party, but it has been at the price of an absolute surrender of his last remnant of personal authority. He is now the most limited monarch, credited with sovereignity in the world, being, unlike most Sovereigns, hardly even the centre of a clique. The old official class, the "Circassians," which supported his father, look upon him askance as one who has sacrificed their interests through weakness or timidity ; and to the new men who have taken their place, he remains a Turk and a stranger. Again, these new men have nothing whatever in common with the old alien ruling class of Egypt. With the exception of Mahmoud Samy, who though his natural language is Arabic, claims Mameluke descent, all the present Ministry are Arabs and Egyptians ; and we may hope that Sheriff is the last of the Turkish Pashas we shall ever see holding a high position of power in the country. Arabi's first boast is that he is a fellah, a son of the black earth of the Nile.

Nor are these Egyptians' ways of life the ways of their predecessors. The leaders of the National party have no overgrown harems to support, no slaves, no eunuchs, no stables full of sleek horses, or palaces by the river-side. They are poor men, living poorly. The Ministers have decent houses, and no more. The deputies live in the old town in lodgings, the Sheikhs of the Azhar in the little back streets of the University. None of these people nor—which is important—the class to which they belong have any personal interest in maintaining slavery or would suffer in any particular by its total abolition. On the other hand, they have a strong instinct of political grudge to gratify in despoiling the harems of their former masters, the Pashas, of their black retinues ; and human nature is such that it may safely be depended upon, in a case where duty and instinct go hand-in-hand, to do work with a will. Who can doubt, to cite a parallel case, that if the working classes in England were suddenly to find themselves in power, they would be long in abolishing the game laws?

A correspondence, recently published in the *Taif* shows that the matter is being seriously taken up by the public, and that the negroes and others are forming a society in Cairo for providing freed slaves with employment and assisting them in the difficult of gaining an honest livelihood. The matter has been strongly pushed forward by Abdallah Nadim, the popular orator of the National party, and, next to Arabi Bey, the most powerful man in Egypt ; and he thus concludes his latest remarks upon the subject :—

"Those who feel inclined to contribute towards this society are requested to send us their subscriptions. We are taking the necessary measures (in view of the coming abolition) to provide homes in all parts of the country for the freed slaves and unemployed black servants until they get engaged. This, we hope, will enable us to extirpate the abomination of slavery from this country and place us on a level with the other civilized nations of the world."

So much for Lower Egypt. In the Soudan the case, of course, is different, and I do not anticipate there an easy or immediate triumph. Still, I am confident that you will find a considerable change of time in the official world, even of the white Nile, when it comes to their ears that Arabi is in power and that Arabi is in earnest. I do not myself much believe in European influence acting beneficially on the minds of Arabs—it seems, like the Turkish, to act powerfully only for evil. But I do believe in the power of a man of their own blood to rouse and regenerate them. Abdul Kader was a noble instance of this ; and in the desert the phenomenon is of constant occurrence. There the advent of a high-minded chief among them has over and over again transformed a degraded tribe to virtue and chivalry ; and this is always possible were Arab blood and Arab custom prevail. I attribute this power of moral recuperation in the race partly to their great intellectual quickness, partly to the wonderful vitality of their traditional ideas. There is no community of their blood in the world, be it never so debased in its circumstances or immoral in its practice, which does not recognize a high standard of honour and appeal constantly to acknowledged laws of right and wrong ; this even in the very act, may be, of their violation. Though at times this may make the degradation deeper, it certainly aids in their recovery. They have, in a word, a conscience which can be touched by one of their own kin who knows the compass of their language and their thought. I have, therefore, hope that there may be recovery in the present case, and that what Colonel Gordon, with all his real and single-mindedness, could not quite do, Arabi may possibly achieve with the Arabs of the Upper Nile, for the one reason that he is an Arab. Arabi, though a poor man and a fellah, is a Seyyid of the Koreysh, and that is a title to respect neither Colonel Gordon nor Ismail Pasha, nor any Turk or Circassian of them all, has been able to pretend to. Colonel Gordon, who knows the Arabs, will not disagree with me in this ; but I cannot expect all to believe.

Lastly, on the whole question of stopping slavery and slave trade on the Nile, I am of opinion that far more will be achieved by the moral example of its public abolition at Cairo than by any machinery of force which can be applied at Khartoum. The triumph of liberal opinion in Egypt, in the face of European opposition, will mean the triumph of liberal opinion in every Mussulman country of the world ; and the example of abolition there will be followed sooner or later by its abolition on the Red Sea coast and in Tripoli—who knows, even at Constantinople ?

These are my reasons for hope, and I beg you not hastily to despise them.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

10, James-street, Buckingham-gate, April 1.

P.S.—With regard to Sir William Muir's learned objections based upon history and the Koran, I have referred his letter to a Sheikh of the Azhar, hardly less learned than himself, and trust that in a month or so we may obtain a fetwa on the point. Sir William Gregory writes from Cairo, March 19 :—"Slavery will be abolished shortly by decree. Already notice has been sent to the Governor of the Soudan that all slaves are freed in his district."

THE QUEEN'S MAUNDY GIFTS.

ACCORDING to custom, from time almost immemorial, there has been a distribution of Royal Bounties on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday at one of the Chapels Royal in the vicinity of St. James's Palace, to poor and deserving persons recommended for such favour by the clergy, not only of the metropolis, but of the various parishes throughout the kingdom. The recipients selected for such favour are, male and female, equal in number each to the years in the age of the reigning Sovereign ; so that yesterday there were sixty-three men and a similar number of women who partook of her Majesty's bounty. Yesterday, as upon similar anniversaries for many years past, the ceremonial took place in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to witness which a large company, for the greater part ladies, assembled in that chamber which in the days of the Stuarts was the famous banquetting hall, the ceiling of which is so rich in mouldings and painting as to remind one of the artistic splendours of the Paris Louvre. On the opening of the doors, at two o'clock, the hundred and twenty-six old men and women were conducted to their seats in the aisle, the females being ranged on the right, and the males on the left, of the avenue leading to the communion table. And it required no ordinary amount of care to guide many of these poor and feeble creatures to their seats—an office gently and judiciously performed by Mr. Hanby, secretary to the Almonry, and his assistants. Many there were comparatively—some absolutely—blind ; some deaf, some lame, and a few so decrepid that they had to be carried into the Chapel. Amongst the men were many old soldiers, who previous to the opening of the day's proceedings entertained themselves by comparing notice as to warlike experiences. As three o'clock approached, the choir boys, in their quaint uniform of scarlet and gold, with lace frills and ruffles, passed up to the aisle ; and when the Westminster clock struck the hour a procession was formed, consisting of the choristers, who had now assumed surplices, the Clergy, two of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard from St. James's Palace, the second or Junior Yeoman carrying on his head a tray containing the money bounties, then the Dean of Windsor, the Queen's Almoner, who was followed by some children bearing baskets of flowers, the whole being closed by twelve yeomen of the Guard, armed with the traditional halberts. The procession having made its way up the aisle in part returned to the space in front of the Royal closet, where the purses were deposited upon a table there placed for the purpose. Then were read the sentences, after which was beautifully rendered a Chant in E, composed by Mr. R. Massey. This was followed by the reading of the 146th Psalm, after which the First Lesson of the day was read, followed by Mendelssohn's famous Anthem, "He that shall endure to the end shall be saved." On previous occasions clothing would have been distributed amongst the day's recipients ; but for this form of charity has been very wisely substituted a money gratuity—the women receiving 1*l.* 15s. and the men 2*l.* 5s. instead. The second distribution was the usual one of purses—the Red, containing 1*l.* gold, representing part of the Maundy, and 1*l.* 10s., an allowance in lieu of provisions formerly given in kind ; and the White, containing as many pence as the Queen is years of age, given in silver pennies, twopences, threepences, and fourpences, being the balance of the Maundy. Other Anthems having been sung, and the Second Lesson read, the imposing ceremony closed with the usual prayers for the Royal family, the clergy, and people, and the General Thanksgiving.—*Evening Standard.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

AT Bow-Street, on Monday (April 3), before Sir J. Ingham, the Marquis of Huntly surrendered to his bail to answer a charge in which it was alleged that he had obtained £2,000 by means of false pretences from Mr. William Gardner.

Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the prosecution, and, having briefly referred to the circumstances under which process had been issued, observed that at the time the money was obtained representations were made by his lordship that he had no bills out, and that certain estates in Aboyne and Orton were unencumbered. Shortly afterwards he left this country rather suddenly and was away for a long time. The learned counsel's clients not being paid, they were under the impression that they had been defrauded, and, therefore, instituted proceedings. Lord Huntly, however, immediately upon hearing what steps had been taken, returned to England, and certain explanations had been made which were to the effect that no bills were out on discount at the time the loan was contracted, and that though the Orton and Aboyne estates were conveyed to trustees for the payment of certain scheduled trusts, beyond this there was a considerable margin in favour of Lord Huntly. This explanation was genuine and true, and though the money advanced had not been repaid, it had been secured to his (Mr. Williams's) clients, and he was instructed to say that they had been perfectly convinced that no wilful misrepresentations had been made, and with the sanction of the Court they would withdraw from the charge.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (with whom was Mr. Mead, on behalf of Lord Huntly, referred to the circumstances under which his lordship had left the country, without dreaming that any act of his could be considered criminal. The learned Serjeant stated the circumstances under which Lord Huntly had returned to this country. He further observed that his lordship might be considered as a man who did not know the exact legal meaning attached to the words. He was, no doubt, under the impression that the inquiry was to ascertain if he had bills floating about, and had no notion that bills given as collatera security were included in the inquiry. Mr. Apps, the solicitor, could not do otherwise than say that such an impression might have been reasonably produced in Lord Huntly's mind. His lordship had thought the estates were worth a great deal more, and did not conceive that he was conveying a false impression. For the name of a gentleman in his lordship's position to be brought before the public in connexion with such a charge prejudicial rumours might get afloat. He was, however, sure that every candid mind which applied itself to the circumstances must become aware that it would have been impossible to substantiate a criminal charge. No criminality whatever had entered his lordship's mind, and it was hoped that the explanation given would remove any false impression which might have prevailed. He was aware that no compromise would be countenanced by the learned magistrate, and hoped that he would believe that there had been no criminal intention on the part of Lord Huntly. As it might be suggested that additional security had been given, he (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine) wished to say that the old security was considered to be amply sufficient.

Sir James Ingham said that as Lord Huntly had so promptly met the charge, he would allow the summons to be withdrawn, intimating, however, that a report of the matter would be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL STRELNIKOFF.

The Times' Odessa correspondent writes :—

There seems to be no doubt that this crime is an act of vengeance in consequence of the very strict manner in which General Strelnikoff used the vast powers intrusted to him. Formerly the Public Prosecutor of the Military Tribunal at Kieff, he was well acquainted with the modern ultra-liberal movement in Russia. In consequence of this and an intelligence supposed to be peculiarly suited for dealing with the Nihilistic phase of it, he had been deputed by the highest authority in the Empire to root it out, especially at Kief and Odessa. For this purpose he received almost unlimited powers to do what he pleased—short of sending people into exile—and during the three visits he paid in that number of months to Odessa, from 70 to 100 people, if not more without respect to age, sex, condition of health or position, were taken from their beds at night and lodged in prison, without being allowed to know why or wherefore. To such an extent has this been done that a building, known as No. 5 Barracks which during the last few ycars has been solely used for the incarceration of political prisoners and for the holding of secret political trials, has become so full, that so-called political suspects have had to be thrust into temporary places of confinement along with persons the most filthy and degraded.

Only a few hours before his death General Strelnikoff sent for three artillery officers and sternly accused them of having held conferences upon political subjects with their men. The officers denied they had done anything of the kind, but explained that they and some civilian friends had formed a class for the purpose of receiving lessons in modern history from a master of that branch of study, who attended alternately at their several lodgings for that purpose, and where they assembled to receive his instruction. Consequently some of these lessons were given at the abovementioned officers' quarters in barracks. No soldiers were ever present, however, but the above circumstance seems to have been sufficient to arouse suspicion. General Strelnikoff is said to have been perfectly satisfied with the officers' explanation. But, it is now rumoured that on the night following his death they were taken up and are now in prison. And, further, that the Commander of the battery to which they belonged has been temporarily suspended for not having looked after his subordinates more vigilantly. Other arrests besides these have taken place, and it is feared others are likely to follow. But that is not all. Odessa is at present in the lesser state of siege, and some people fear that this may now perhaps be replaced by the extreme one.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

ON Monday Prince Krapotkine delivered a lecture at the Marylebone Central Democratic Association on "The Revolution in Russia," in connexion with a society entitled the Red Cross Society of the People's Will. The lecturer said the late Czar had been credited with the liberation of the Serfs. He had been forced to that measure. He had ever been on the side of the reactionary party, and he had entrusted their emancipation to the enemies of the people, who had so cheated and overtaxed the peasantry that they could not live. They had to pay 22s. per acre for bad land and to hire meadow land extra. They were taxed to three times as much as they had been and were utterly improverished. Famine had become the normal state of things in Russia ; the peasants were dying of starvation ; the Government agents stole the money given for their relief ; the people crowded in hovels, as many as 12 persons besides animals in one room. There was a distrust of all the upper classes. When educated men and women formed a propaganda for the amelioration of the people in 1874, 1,000 were arrested and kept in prison for four years without trial, and many died of consumption or scurvy, or committed suicide before their trial came. Innocent ladies were now often visited in the night by brutal gendarmes, and commanded to dress before them, lest they should conceal papers. Ladies had shot their persecutors and been hanged without trial. There had been no outrages committed by the revolutionary party until they had been driven to desperation by the Government, and his party swore before Europe that they would desist from all violence if representative institutions were given to the Russian people.—*The Times*

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

ON Saturday afternoon (April 1st), in brilliant weather and in the presence of an enormous concourse of spectators, the University Boat Race of 1882 was rowed on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, and resulted in the success of Oxford, who defeated Cambridge as easily as the respective time trials of the two crews over the full course foreshadowed.

Everything being in readiness at 1 o'clock the two eights lay at the post while Mr. Edward Searle, of Lambeth, in the sternsheets of a waterman's skiff, prepared to send them on their journey. At two minutes past 1 o'clock the signal was given and the oars of both crews dipped almost simultaneously, Oxford getting under way at 38 strokes a minute, while the Cambridge stroke took his crew off at a lightly quicker rate—viz., 39. Contrary to general expectation, the Oxonians, instead of jumping off with the lead, went away very steadily, and the two eights raced on even terms from the mark-boat to the steam-boat pier. Between this point and the Duke's Head Oxford held a lead of, perhaps, a foot or two, but Cambridge, owing to their quicker action, soon drew ahead, and at Simmons's boatyard were a quarter of a length in advance. The Oxford crew, however, were rowing better together than their opponents and were not forcing the pace, being apparently under orders to husband their strength ; the Cambridge crew consequently showed with a lead of, perhaps, half a length at the flagstaff of the London Boathouse. This advantage, however, was the greatest they ever held during the race, as the Oxford crew immediately afterwards commenced to overtake them, and getting upon [illegible] terms at the Bishop's Creek, reached in [illegible]10sec., were not more than ten or two [illegible]stern. The Cambridge crew at this ti[illegible] rowing very close under the Middlesex shore, and consequently out of the tide, while the Oxonians had the advantage of better water in a stronger set of flood, though they likewise had been edging in more than was expedient. Both now made out towards the centre of the river, and the Oxford crew, who were not rowing as well together as their opponents in passing the Thames Club boathouse and were still the same distance astern, seemed suddenly to improve in passing along the concrete wall, and as they reached the site of the old half-mile post began rapidly to gain upon the leading crew. The stoke in the Cambridge boat was now reduced to 36 in the minute, and as the time and swing of the oars was faulty its pace fell off, so that just below the steps of Craven Cottage the two eights became once more on even terms, and opposite the steps themselves, reached in 2min. 25sec., the Oxford crew held a perceptible lead. At the upper end of the grounds of Craven Cottage, as the competitors opened out the wider expanse of water in Crab Tree Reach, Oxford, who were now going much the faster through the water, drew out a lead of half a length, which they increased to a whole one at the Grass Wharf. The Cambridge crew were still rowing 36 strokes a minute, but their time and swing were irregular and they were losing ground very fast. Crossing the water, the Oxford crew increased their advantage to a length and a half off the Mile Post, reached in 4min. 10sec., and to two lengths at Rose Bank Vilia, where it was evident they already had the race in hand. Nearing the Crab Tree the Cambridge stroke dropped to 35, and there was a great falling off not only in the pace of the boat, but also in the form of the crew and in time and swing, as the tendency to hurry forward became more marked. Passing Dorset Villa the Oxford crew held a lead of two and a half lengths, and the same distance separated the boats at the Soap Works, the time from the start being 6min. 10sec. Between the Soap Works and the Distillery the Oxford stroke had likewise dropped to 35 per minute, the same rate as that of their opponents, but the leading crew were travelling on a more even keel and with fewer drawbacks to speed, so that they passed underneath the untenanted centre span of Hammersmith Suspension-bridge as nearly as possible three lengths in front, in 7 min. 40 sec., the Cambridge boat being 9 sec. astern. The Cambridge stroke, finding his boat falling astern more and more, spurted opposite the Oil Mills and quickened up to 36 strokes a minute, but the rowing of the crew was short and the time bad, and as the effort died out the leading crew drew farther away. In Corney Reach the wind blew at right angles across the course of the boats, but the water was comparatively smooth, and the Oxford crew, rowing 35 strokes a minute, added to their lead, a crab caught by one of the Cambridge oarsmen delaying the progress of their boat for several strokes. Rowing past Chiswick Eyot as if they had only just started from Putney, the Oxonians reached Chiswick Church in 11 min. 52 sec., about six lengths or 19 sec. in advance of their opponents, who were all abroad and very unsteady. The Cambridge crew made a final effort to diminish the gap that intervened between the boats, but without avail, as Oxford were apparently rowing within themselves and reached the flagpost—placed at the full distance above the ship—very easy winners by perhaps, nine or ten lengths, in 20min. 12sec. according to Benson's chronograph. Cambridge were some 28sec. astern. The time was quick, but the afternoon flood and the fair wind in a great measure account for it.

In regard to the rowing of the competitors, *The Times* says, the result was in accordance with the expectations formed by those who had the best and most frequent opportunities of watching the practice and trials of the rival eights. In both crews there was a tendency to fall to pieces earlier or later over the course—a fault common to the University crews of the last three years—and this fault was actually visible during the race, although to a much greater extent in the losing than in the winning boat. There was more length and greater uniformity in the Oxford than in the Cambridge boat, and the former had a much earlier grip of the water than their opponents and commenced and finished their stroke better together than the Cantabs, whose boat was was too small to carry them properly. The latter who appeared to deteriorate during the last few days of practice, rowed worse in the race than they had previously done during their stay at Putney, and that the fact fully accounts for the hollowness of the Oxford victory. At the same time it cannot be denied that both crews were far below the average in point of merit.

Out of the 39 races rowed, Oxford has now won 21 and Cambridge 17, while the dead-heat of 1877 makes up the reckoning.

The names and weights of the crews were as under :—

	OXFORD.	st.	lb.
	G. C. Bourne, New (bow)	10	13
2.	J. W. DeHavilland, Corpus	11	1½
3.	G. S. Fort, Hertford	12	3½
4.	A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12	12
5.	R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	13	4½
6.	E. Buck, Hertford	12	0
7.	D. Brown, Hertford	12	6
	A. H. Higgins, Magdalen (stroke)	9	6½
	E. Lyon, Hertford (cox)	7	12

	CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
	L. Jones, Jesus (bow)	11	1
2.	A. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12	1½
3.	J. W. Fellowes, First Trinity	12	7
4.	P. W. Atkin, Jesus	12	0½
5.	E. Lambert, Pembroke	11	12
6.	S. Fairbairn, Jesus	13	0
7.	C. W. Moore, Christ's	11	7
	S. P. Smith, First Trinity (stroke)	11	1
	P. L. Hunt, Cavendish (cox)	7	6

CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.

ON Monday afternoon (April 3), a match for the sculling championship of the world and a stake of £1,000 was rowed on the Tyne championship course, from the Mansion House to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Middlesbrough, when the former once more asserted his right to the title. A large amount of betting at 5 to 2 on Hanalan took place before the race. The start was fixed for 2 o'clock and punctually to time both contestants appeared on the river. Each took a short preliminary spin, after which they at once made their way to the stake boats, and made final preparations for the race. Boyd having won the toss, took the north side, but in the state of the water at the time the advantage therefrom must have been a *minimum*. The Northerner, who appeared to be rather nervous, made three attempts to get away and Hanlan one false effort before the pair started in earnest. Their sculls dipped simultaneously, but Boyd seemed to put the greater power in the pull through, with the result that the nose of his boat at once shot to the fore. The second stroke had a like effect, and the third also. This gave Boyd fully a quarter of a length lead, in recognition of which a hearty cheer was set up by his friends in all directions. Proceeding in this way for about 50 yards Boyd had increased his lead to half-a-length. Both men were rowing at high presure, and they sent their boats along at an exceedingly fast rate of speed. Matters after this, however, took a turn. Seeing his opponent go so quickly to the front, Hanlan quickened up considerably, and working with the beautiful machine-like motion which has always characterized his sculling, he began to draw upon the leader as quickly as Boyd had gone from him. One hundred yards from the start the pair were level, but Hanlan's boat was now travelling the faster, and he speedily began to assume a lead. At the Skinners Burn, or nearly a quarter of a mile from the start, the American had half-a-length's advantage, which he was slowly but surely improving at every stroke. Off the Grindstone Quay the Canadian drew his boat clear, a performance which seemed to stagger Boyd considerably, for from this moment his sculling showed a considerable falling off from the fine long sweep which he had been rowing up to that point. Coming rapidly away in the next 100 yards Hanlan passed through the Redheugh Bridge, the half-mile point, a couple of lengths ahead of his opponent. As they came up a little up the New Quay Corner Hanlan came over towards Boyd, and placed himself exactly in front of him. Then, for a moment, with extraordinary coolness, he played with his sculls, simply dabbling them in the water, and, paddling hand over hand. All this occurred within the space of a few moments, but ths champion's boat travelled all the while. and Boyd only gained slightly upon him. Then Hanlan again drew away, and appeared to be content with his lead of three lengths. Boyd was now struggling hard at his work, rolling about upon his seat, and appearing already to be thoroughly exhausted. Hanlan, pulling a most leisurely stroke, led by four lengths at Armstrong's Crane, and opposite the foot of the Meadows he stopped for a moment and Boyd at once shot up and reduced the lead of the Canadian to three lengths. This was the lead Hanlan possessed on passing the Elswick Colliery Landing, and just clear of that point he put down his right hand scull, shook his hand, and then resumed his rowing. This enabled Boyd to get within two lengths of the leader, who, however, took a few grand strokes and in an instant was four lengths ahead. He passed Armstrong's Platform that distance ahead and left the Meadows behind with a lead of about five lengths. Hanlan then eased a little and passed underneath the Suspension-bridge the winner by about four lengths.

The time for the three and a half miles was 21min 25sec., which is exceedingly fast for the Tyne course. The victor was loudly cheered as he debarked at Scotswood, as also was the unsuccessful sculler.

HIGH COURT JUDGES IN INDIA.

MR. PUGH asked the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on April 3rd whether he had had an opportunity of considering the many representations that had been made to him from India with reference to the reduction of the salaries of the High Court Judges in Bengal, proposed by his predecessor in office ; and whether he had arrived at any decision as to the expediency or otherwise of enforcing suh reduction.

The Marquis of Hartington.—I have very carefully considered in Council such representations as I have received on the subject, and have arrived at the decision that the resolution referred to, so far as it equalizes the salaries of the Puisne Judges of all the High Courts, should be enforced—that is to say, that the Puisne Judges hereafter appointed to the Calcutta High Court shall not in future receive larger salaries than the Puisne Judges of the Bombay and other High Courts. There is, however, a small question still unsettled as to the precise amount at which the salaries of all Puisne Judges are to be fixed.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

THE following replies have been received from Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury to resolutions of thanks which were forwarded to them on the part of the Manchester Association for the Removal of Protection from Indian Manufactures :—"India Office, March 27, 1882.—Sir,—I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. forwarding a copy of a resolution thanking his lordship and the Government of India for the recent measure relating to the abolition of Indian import duties. In reply, Lord Hartington wishes me to say that it has given him much satisfaction that the Government of India have now been able to complete this great fiscal reform.—I am, &c., R. H. Hobart.—Colonel R. Raynsford Jackson." "20, Arlington-street, S. W., March 27, 1882.—Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, your letter of the 23rd inst., enclosing a resolution passed by the Association for the Removal of Protection from Indian Manufactures. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that advantage has been taken of the present prosperous position of the Indian revenue to accomplish a reform to which on many grounds I have always attached the highest importance,—Yours &c., Salisbury.—Colonel R. Raynsford Jackson."

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE DOURO AND THE YRURAC BAT.

MADRID, April 3.

I HAVE just received the following telegram from a trustworthy correspondent in Coruna referring to the collision between the Royal Mail steamer Douro and the Spanish steamer Yrurac Bat :—

"On Saturday night the weather was clear. A large hole was made amidships of the Douro. The boats were immediately cleared away, but the Douro sank in 30 minutes. Forty-nine passengers and 60 of the crew escaped in the boats, and were picked up by the British steamer Hidalgo, which landed them at Corunna. The mails, specie, baggage, and everything else were lost. The survivors are completely destitute, many being only half clothed. Messrs. Telland Schwind, Commendador Camara, and Lady Becher's maid are missing, also the captain and four officers, the purser, and chief engineer, but the total number is uncertain. The bows of the Yrurac Bat were stove in, and she sank by the head in 15 minutes. Thirty-six persons were saved, 12 by the boats of the Hidalgo, but about 30 were lost."

VIGO, April 3.

The collision between the Royal Mail steamer Douro and the Spanish steamer Yrurac Bat occurred at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The weather was fine, and there was no fog.

The Yrurac Bat struck the Douro forward of the mainmast. The latter sunk in half an hour.

The survivors were taken on board the English steamer Hidalgo two hours after the collision.

Another steamer and a sailing vessel were in the vicinity at the time of the disaster.

Four of the passengers and 18 of the crew of the Douro are missing, including the captain, four officers, the purser, and the first and second engineers. Several of the survivors received [illegible] by the collision. The surgeon of the Dou[illegible] collar-bone broken, and a lady lost several [illegible]

All the women and children were saved [illegible] exception of a servant, who is missing.

The English engineers of the Yrurac [illegible] saved, One officer had his leg fract[illegible] *Times*.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRA[illegible] RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week [illegible] 15th April 1882.

Open, 460½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	72,314	0	0
Merchandise	1,99,843	0	0
Telegraph	775	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	2,73,132	0	0

Corresponding week in March, 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,021	0	0
Merchandise	2,05,529	0	0
Telegraph	543	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,85,093	0	0
Decrease	11,961	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·771
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·7
Relative humidity of Air	·77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	WNW, SE, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	175

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand London.